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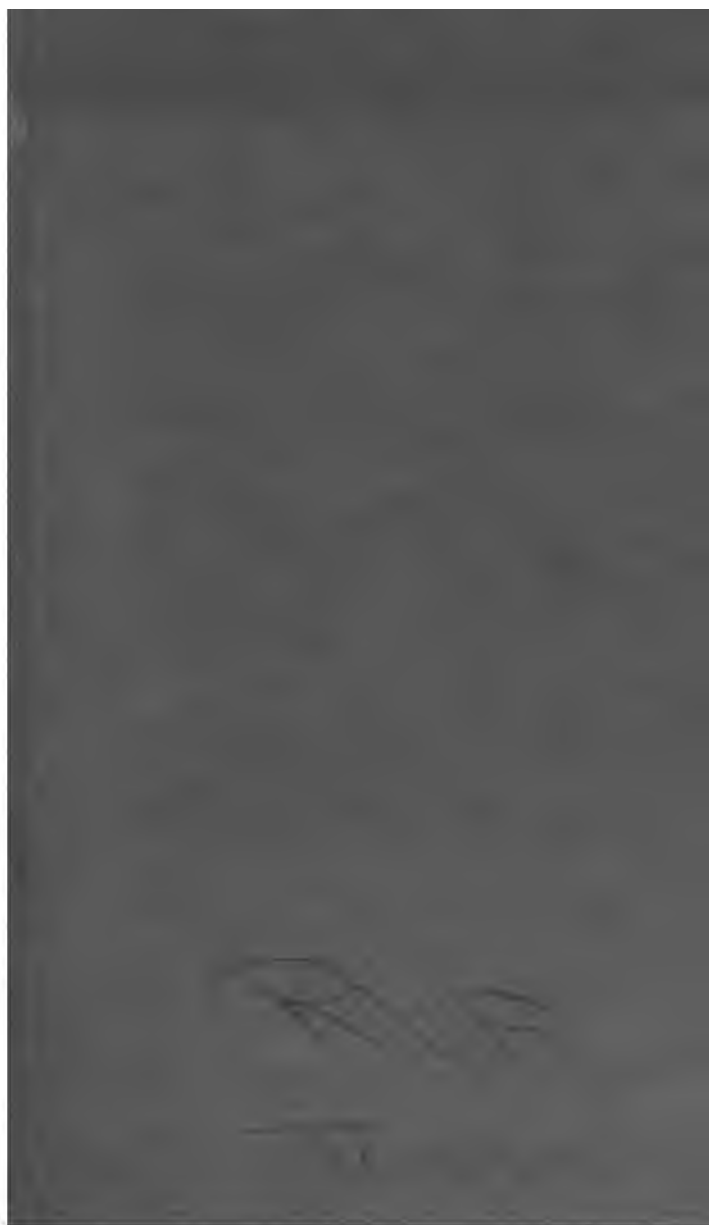
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NEW YORK

AN

# ANALYSIS

OF THE

DERIVATIVE WORDS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

OR,

A KEY TO THEIR PRECISE ANALYTIC DEFINITIONS,

BY PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

Designed to furnish an Easy and Expeditious Method of Acquiring a Knowledge of  
Derivative Words, from a Knowledge of their Component Parts.

BY SALEM TOWN, A. M.

21st. EDITION

CAREFULLY REVISED, ENLARGED, AND ADAPTED TO SCHOOLS

OF ALL GRADES.

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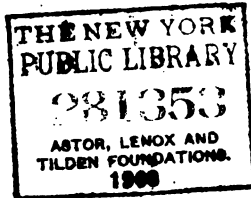
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1843.

46.

★Mrs. H. A. Clarkson

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## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

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THE first edition of this work, was the first effort of the Author, and it is believed to be the first attempt to present the *component parts* of *English* derivative words, in their *distinctive* character, and exhibit their combination in any thing like *system*. The practicability of the work had been under consideration, and the materials principally collected, many years before the plan was fully carried out. The first edition was at length presented, and notwithstanding its imperfections, has fairly *settled* the question, as to the importance of the plan proposed, and the course to be pursued in acquiring a knowledge of derivative words. The experiment has been made, and repeated under such circumstances, that the Author, from his own observation of *facts*, will now *guaranty*, to communicate more knowledge of *derivative* words in the English Language, to any class of English Scholars over twelve years of age, in twelve weeks, than ever *was*, or ever *can* be communicated, in the ordinary way, to those of a similar age, in twelve months.

The experience of thirty years, devoted exclusively to instruction, has presented every *grade* of intellect, with ev-

ery diversity of capacity for improvement, both in classical and English literature ; and in *no instance*, so far as recollection serves, has any *former* course of instruction on this point, afforded such facilities as the one now offered, for acquiring a knowledge, and ready use of derivative words. It is a fact well known to classical scholars, that the primitive words in our language, are comparatively few, and of the simplest *order*, such as almost every child of ten years old knows. It is when these simple words grow up into their derivative, compound and complex forms, that the child loses sight of their import, and simply, because he is ignorant of their component parts. How few children could tell what *agglutinative* means ; and who of them does not *know* what is meant by *glue*? The classical scholar perceives this peculiarity of construction the moment he opens the book, and adds, "such principles are not matters of opinion, they are matters of fact ;" the component parts of *all* derivative words being known how *can* the scholar fail to know A WHOLE, just as soon as he understands ALL the component parts.

The principles then on which this work is executed, are interwoven with, and fundamental to, a critical knowledge of every language. Hence one undivided opinion has been expressed by the classical scholar, that "Analysis, was the only method, by which it was possible to arrive at, and feel the full force of a compound, or derivative word." One grand object in the study of the classics, is to acquire an extensive knowledge, and command, of language. It is believed that the principles developed in this little book, are the very principles by which every scientific man is guided, and on which rests all his critical knowledge in any language.

The embodying them is, therefore, only collecting such component parts of words, as have for ages governed language, showing how they have ever been applied, and then

taking advantage of this knowledge to confer some of the important benefits, which the classical student now receives almost exclusively, on our common English scholars. It is the undivided opinion of the most competent judges, that an English scholar, thoroughly versed in this system, will, so far as language is concerned, secure to himself many important advantages, which the classical scholar alone, has heretofore enjoyed. The plan and execution of the work are original. It is not designed to come in competition with any other book now in use. It is not designed to supersede, nor take the place of any school-book whatever, but to follow any, or all such, as the case may be.

The second edition has undergone a thorough revision. The whole plan has been much simplified, and adapted to the capacities of children in our common schools. Much has been added, and it is now submitted to an enlightened public, with little desire on the part of the Author, than its general utility to the rising generation, and in part, to relieve teachers of that thankless burden of responsibility, and painful anxiety in devising and trying a thousand expedients to give their pupils a respectable knowledge of words, and a proper command of language. None but a teacher *can know* the sleepless solicitude of that profession. The Author has spent his life, with all his feelings merged in the prospects of the rising generation, and the diffusion of that general knowledge, which has placed this whole nation on so proud an eminence. Knowledge and virtue are, emphatically, the stepping stone to individual distinction, the main pillars which must ever sustain our free institutions, and the broad foundation, on which the temples of our nation's glory can securely stand.

It is, therefore, most ardently desired, that teachers especially, and all well-wishers to any improvements in

the facilities of communicating a knowledge of the structure of words, so as to furnish a general clue to their common import, and thereby, at once unlock the whole amount of derivative words in the Language, will kindly impart their views, in aid of a cause, common to science, and common to our country.

THE AUTHOR.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

---

THE simple fact, that words are the common medium through which all knowledge is, in some way recorded, transmitted, received and communicated, should induce every person to make vigorous efforts, fully to understand their import. If words are read or spoken, and the reader or hearer, is ignorant of their appropriate meaning, he might as well, not have read or heard. It has been a common exercise in our schools, for scholars to spell, year after year, till the whole contents of the spelling part, were completely memorized, and at the same time, very few of the words distinctly understood. Hence in reading a sentence, if asked the definition of the words singly, or the collective idea contained in the sentence, either no answer would be given, or one altogether confused and unintelligible. This shows a radical defect somewhere. Either the writer has failed by the improper use of words, to record an idea, or the reader, through his ignorance of those words, cannot tell what that idea is. This may be no reflection on the student's intellect, yet it is a most serious reflection on that course of instruction, which has consumed so many years, in little else, than repeating sounds, without any regard to their distinctive import. And why, it may be asked, may not a scholar just as soon as he can combine words in reading, with any degree of fluency, commence and continue learning to associate their appropriate ideas? what use can these words be, till their meaning is known. And cannot



ideas be learned with greater facility, than naked words, from the instinctive interest the mind feels in its perceptions of ideas, as well as from the powerful influence of the principles of association on its operations? It is the very nature of mind to think, and derive pleasure from every new thought. This deficiency, therefore, as to the true import of words, according to established usage, is a radical defect in the education of our country. It is felt, more or less, in every department of society. It is complained of, even by the finished classical scholar, direct from the halls of our colleges, as a serious defect in the fundamental part of his English education. A defect upon which he always looks back, to the early period of his life, when he could run through all the spelling columns in his book, with as much facility, as a parrot can say 'Pritty Pol,' and at the same time, with little more knowledge of their import, or use, simply because he was not otherwise taught—had no exercise, which led him, directly or indirectly, to that point. When, therefore, he comes into public life, and must be responsible for the precise ideas his words convey, he is often compelled to make frequent appeals to his dictionary, in relation to some of the most common words in the language. Who does not know this from his own experience, when just stepping into public life? There is not, most probably, a teacher in the higher departments of science in the United States, who has not witnessed this defect, in a greater or less degree, in the elementary English education of many of his pupils. A specific remedy should be diligently sought, and if found, speedily applied. If the author has not greatly misjudged, this book does present something like a remedy. If he has misjudged, he has plenty of good company. For in the course of twelve years, the author has been examining this very point, at intervals, and has passed through many of the states, seen and conversed with many scientific men, and in May, 1835, at the

General Assembly at Pittsburgh, availed himself of the opinions of many others, some of whom, at least, were men of undoubted qualifications. All, he believes, aside from any personal considerations, have agreed in the same opinion. Indeed it is the only opinion, which could be predicated on the fact, that primitive words, given with their definitions, shall be learned by the scholar—that after spelling and defining such primitive, then with its prefixes and suffixes, he shall carry it through all its derivative forms in some cases amounting to more than a hundred words, with their appropriate meaning. The result of such a course, could not fail to secure its object, and lay the foundation deep and broad, in the analysis of words, with their true import, equal to the entire length and breadth of our language.

Competent judges have entertained the opinion,\* that a scholar may, by proper application, acquire more knowledge of the English language in a few months, on the principles of Analysis and Synthesis, laid down in this book, both in accuracy of spelling, structure of words, and their true import, than ever is acquired in the ordinary course of study, during many years. It is very obvious; say they, that scholars will learn to examine the structure of words, and trace out various formations from the same root, something in the manner, as the classical student is exercised in Greek and Latin. In this way, he readily discovers how the primitive word varies its signification, as it is run through all its derivative forms. From a knowledge of all the component parts, he can easily trace each shade of difference, from the plain, literal signification, to the most beautiful figurative applications. Hence if he has thoughts to record, he is qualified to choose the most appropriate words, and nothing, but inexcusable carelessness, can cause ambiguity of expression.

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\* This opinion has since been demonstrated by actual experiment.

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## DIRECTIONS FOR STUDYING THIS BOOK.

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1. The scholar must understand the difference between a primitive, and derivative word. Sec. 1.

2. He must observe when the same combinations of letters, are neither prefixes nor suffixes. Sec. 2.

3. The prefixes must be learned so perfectly, as to prevent the least hesitancy in defining them, either alone, or in connexion with such words as the teacher is pleased to propose. Sec. 4.

This is a PRIMARY and FUNDAMENTAL requisition.

In rendering the prefixes familiar, experience has proved the most successful method to be, for the teacher to name primitive words promiscuously, in any part of the book, tell their meaning, then join the prefix, and require the *student* to define the word. A few exercises in this manner will secure a correct and prompt answer. This exercise should in no case be omitted.

4. The suffixes with their signification as appended to words, must be learned with the same care as the prefixes. Sec. 5.

5. Let the scholars be *frequently* exercised in the synopsis of prefixes, and suffixes. Sec. 6 & 7.

6. Let the manner of defining words be well understood, in sec. 12, connected with the example in the word *Press*, sec. 13, the teacher pronouncing each word, and requiring the scholar to define it according to its formation.

7. Examine the rules for forming derivative words, and the use of commas, with their examples, sec. 9, and continue this exercise through sec. 15, of forming, and defining words with their suffixes classed. This exercise must be continued until the mode of defining is perfectly familiar.

8. Next, let the manner of combining the prefixes in sec. 11, be well understood.

9. Examine sec. 10, and in connexion with it, form the derivative words by reading them in sec. 16, till that exercise becomes familiar.

When the above is well understood, students in the higher classes, may be put to the exercise of spelling primitive words, forming and defining their derivatives, at the discretion of the teacher. As they read also, let them analyze the words.

In common schools, after committing the prefixes thoroughly, the scholars may commence sec. 14, and go on, regularly, referring to such rules and explanations in their advancement, as the teacher finds needful.

In common schools the course to be pursued is simply the following. Let the scholars learn the prefixes and suffixes, the manner of combining them, the import of the word after such combinations. Then commence sec. 14, and go through the book in regular spelling lessons, as in any spelling-book, but with this addition, that the meaning of each word must be learned, and given when spelled, after which, let the scholars be required to form and define as many derivatives as they can.

One winter's school of four months, will carry any industrious scholar, of 10 or 12 years old, completely through this book, at 20 primitive words per day. From the 1600 words which are given, more than 30,000 derivatives are formed. Experiment in the opinion of competent judges, has satisfactorily settled one important point, that children, under this discipline, can actually acquire more knowledge of the English language in one winter's school of four months, than was ever acquired in the ordinary way, by scholars of the same age, in four times that number of months, if not in their whole life. Let teachers, therefore, make *thorough work* in the application of the principles of this book, and they will shortly see their pupils becoming thoroughly versed in the knowledge of language. Teachers should frequently exercise small children in the synopsis of the prefixes and suffixes, together with sections 14 and 15.

## SECTION I.

### *Explanation of Primitive and Derivative Words*

PRIMITIVE words are such as can be reduced to no fewer letters, than what are then expressed. Man, Fame, House, Sense, are Primitive words, because they can be reduced to no fewer letters, and convey a distinct idea of each thing specified.

But Manly, Defamation, Insensibility and Houseless, are derivative words, because they can be stripped of all their letters above Man, Fame, Sense and House, and still leave a significant word.

A compound word is composed of two or more distinct words, as Sugar-maple, Over-load, Common-place-book.

In this work, all such words of Latin origin as Abdiccate, Convene, Adhere, &c. so far as our language is concerned, will be taken as primitives. Yet the English scholar will perceive they are not such, in the language whence they are derived. Some other words also will be inserted which are not primitives.

Those parts, which are added to a primitive word, we shall call prefixes and suffixes, and as the primitive has at least one appropriate meaning, all the varieties of signification which arise from additions in any way made to such primitive, must depend exclusively on those parts added. Hence, when all the prefixes and suffixes in the language are known, nothing remains, but to acquire the meaning of the primitives, to understand the whole language, so far as those component parts are concerned in modifying the import of words.

---

## SECTION II.

### *Caution.*

IN applying the following rules, in this book, it must be remembered, their application is confined exclusively to

derivative words. When any of those combinations of letters, called prefixes and suffixes, constitute an essential part of a primitive word, they are in such cases neither prefixes nor suffixes, and do not come under the rules of Analysis nor Definition. Such as 'ess,' in Bless, 'ate,' in Climate, 'ish,' in Lavish, 'ment,' in Torment, &c 'em,' in Embers, 'bi,' in Bias, 'un,' in Under, together with all such primitive words, as contain a similar combination of letters, as any of the prefixes and suffixes. To such the rules do not apply.

### SECTION III.

#### *Origin of some of the Prefixes and Suffixes.*

THE greater part of the prefixes in the English language, come to us from the Latin and Greek. In those Languages, they are separable, or inseparable prepositions. Very little difference exists in their independent signification, or conjunct influence, as used in our language, or in those languages, whence they are derived. Their extent of application gives them a *commanding* influence. Hence the importance of a *distinct* understanding of all those small words, so extensively interwoven, in the formation of our derivative words.

The suffixes are of a more doubtful origin; yet their common import, as appended to words, can be obtained with sufficient precision, to answer the more important purposes of this work. Nor is it very material in this case, whether we can or cannot decide unequivocally on their origin, provided we can be satisfied how their application does change, alter or modify the import of words, according to established usage. Although such inquiry is not necessarily connected with this work, yet we will give some general view, both as to fact, and probability of their derivations.

ER. When it signifies a person, as in Lover, Farmer, &c is considered to be a contraction of the Saxon *wer*, which signifies, a *Man*. Hence, *Lover* implies a Man, or person who loves.

**OR.** Is derived from the Latin *Er* and *or*, go far in distinguishing Saxon and Latin derivations.

**ESS.** Is probably of Hebrew origin, yet many derivatives in *or*, from Latin, take *ess*, to distinguish the gender, as Actor, Actress, generally dropping the vowel which precedes *r*.

**Y.** When the final letter, is thought to be the equivalent of the German *ei*, and gives at least three different senses to words.

1. It expresses a condition, as Slave Slaver Slavery.

2. A place where something is done or kept, as Factor Factory, Armor Armory.

3. The possession of something, as weal wealth wealthy.

**LY.** Is a contraction of like, derived from the German '*lich*.' We say either death-like, or deathly, God-like, or Godly, but always goodly, and always war-like.

**TY.** Is derived from Lat. as Pietas, whence Piety, Levitas, Levity, Serenitas, Serenity, Civilitas.

**FY, FIT, FIC.** Have a common origin, which is the contraction of *Facio*, or *Fio*, to make, or become. Fructify is a contraction of Fructus and Facio, to make fruitful—Deify, &c. Deus and Facio.

**ABLE and IBLE.** Horne Tooke thinks are taken from the Gothic word '*abal*,' implying power, strength, or ability.

*Able* and *ible*, are also common in Latin.

**TIVE.** Is borrowed from the Lat. *Tivus*—as Nativus, Nativus. Nominativus, Nominative, Genitivus.

**IC.** Is a contraction, as it is thought, from the Greek *ikos*, as Kritikos, Critic. Some however are from Lat. and French.

**TION, SION.** Are derived from Lat. and in many instances differ in signification very little from '*ing*,' as in Education, or Educating. When the Latin Supine, whence they are borrowed, ends in *tum*, we spell *tion*, but when the Supine is *sum*, we spell *sion*.

*Lat.* Motum, Conventum, Formatum, Collectum.

*En.* Motion, Convention, Formation, Collection.

*Lat.* Aversum, Submersum, Incursum, Adhesum.

*En.* Aversion, Submersion, Incursion, Adhesion.

Others are formed from Lat. nouns, by the addition of *n* to the nom. case, as Natio, Statio—Nation, Station.



ANCE. } These six terminations have evidently grown  
 ENCE. } out of the pres. part. nom. case of Lat. verbs,  
 ANCY. } because the spelling of each, agrees with the  
 ENCY. } four conjugations. The first with few excep-  
 ANT. } tions, has *ance*. The second and third, *ence*,  
 ENT. } and the fourth *ience*. Lat. first. Conj. Affirm-  
*ans*, *Accordans*, *Circumstans*. *En*. Affirmance, Accordance,  
 Circumstance.

Second and third conj. *Tendens*, *Agens*, *Ardens*, *Insolv-  
 ens*. *En*. Tendency, Agency, Ardency, Insolvency.

Fourth conj. *Audiens*, *Conveniens*, *Obediens*, *Experiens*,  
*Patiens*. *En*. Audience, Convenience, Obedience, Expe-  
 rience, Patience.

*Lat*. *Dissonans*, *Dependens*, *Delinquens*, *Expediens*.

*En*. Dissonant, Dependent, Delinquent, Expedient.

This fact, if duly regarded by the classical scholar,  
 would prevent any mistakes in spelling words of this de-  
 scription.

MENT. } Are admitted to be of French origin. *Ment*,  
 AGE. } is extensively used.

ATE. There is a numerous class of words having this  
 termination, which in form, exactly agrees with the Imp  
 mode of Lat. verbs second person, plural, and the Lat  
 perf. part. vocative case ; yet in signification, there is little,  
 or no analogy. It is now an English termination, common  
 to words of Lat. derivation, as *Accelerate*, *Obliterate*, *De-  
 liberate*, *Demonstrate*, *Accommodate*, &c.

D. In such words as *Multiplicand*, *Dividend*, *Subtrahend*,  
*Legend*, *Reverend*, &c. is evidently, a contraction, of the  
*Lat. dus*, or *dum*, as *Legend* for *Legendus*, &c.

BLE. This termination has come down to us through the  
 medium of the Italian and French ; from the Lat. *bilis*, the  
 French mistaking between *bile*, and the Italian *vole*, made  
 it *ble*, and very improperly appended it to a numerous class  
 of words, such as *Syllable*, *Vestible*, *double*, *Treble*, &c.

EN. Is derived from the Saxon *an*, through the German,  
*en*, and was originally equivalent to our particle *to*, of the  
 Infinitive mode. Amongst the Saxons *en*, and *n*, were used  
 in common with *ed*, as participial terminations, as *Craven*,  
*Heaven*, *Barren*, for *Craved*, *Heaved*, *Barred* ; both are re-  
 tained by established usage. We now say *given*, and *stern*,

instead of *gived*, and *sterned*, or we make use of either, as *Engraven*, or *Engraved*; yet by far the most numerous class of words retained *ed* exclusively. *r* is often used like *en* for *ed* as built for build*ed*.

**RIC.** Is derived from German, and implies possession, as *Bishopric*.

**DOM.** Is from the German *thum*, implying a collection of things.

**ING.** Is taken from the German *ung*.

**LING** and **KIN.** Are also borrowed from the German, and are commonly used as diminutives, as *Duckling*, a little Duck. *Lambkin*, a little Lamb. *Wilkin*, &c.

**HOOD.** Is also borrowed from German; as *Boyhood*, *Priesthood*, expressing a state or condition.

**TH.** Seems to be peculiar to some of the more ancient forms of our language, accompanied in most cases, by a change of vowels, as *Long*, *Length*, *Strong*, *Strength*, *Bear*, *Birth*, *Moon*, *Month*, &c.

**GHT.** Is the equivalent for the German *cht*, as in *sight*, &c.

**ISH.** Is the substitute for the German, *isch*.

**SOME.** Probably may have come from the German *sam*.

**FUL.** Is derived from the German *voll*.

**LESS.** Is also from the German *los*.

**ED.** While a great portion of our verbs derived from the Saxon, are very irregular, as *drink*, *swim*, *fling*, &c. those of Latin origin, are pretty uniformly marked by the regular addition of *ed*, to their imperfect, and participle.

**SHIP.** Seems to be borrowed from some word, implying to *shape*, or do something, as *Friendship*, *Fellowship*, &c.

**NESS.** Is doubtless from the German *niss*.

**AL.** May be considered of Latin origin.

**AR**, and **ORY.** Are also derived from the Latin.

**IZE**, **IST**, **ISM.** Are of Greek derivation.

**URE.** Is from the Latin.

**UDE**, **TUDE.** Are also from the Latin.

**OD.** Is derived from the Greek, *eidos*.

**OUS.** Is taken from the Latin.

There can be little doubt, that most if not all the important terminations in our language, were once significant words, or a contraction of such words. Could this be pre-

cisely ascertained, it would furnish a most perfect development of the true genius of our language. The result of such a discovery, would expose all the errors and imperfections that now exist, and naturally induce subsequent writers to avoid them, and gradually introduce, what in process of time would be a pure, if not a perfect system of language.

#### SECTION IV.

##### *Explanation of the Prefixes.*

A PREFIX is a letter, syllable or word added to the beginning of some other word to vary or modify its primitive signification.

*Theist*, implies a person who believes in the existence of a God. Now prefix *a*, and it becomes *Atheist*, implying one who does not believe in the existence of a God.

Again, *Possible*, means that which can be done. Now prefix *im*, and it becomes *impossible*, implying what cannot be done.

Some entire words are occasionally used as prefixes.

The following are the principal prefixes in our language, influencing the meaning of words.

A, AB, ABS. When these are prefixed to words, which are commonly of Latin origin, they usually denote,

<i>Separating,</i>	<i>Taking from,</i>
<i>or Departure,</i>	<i>or Privation.</i>

As *Ab solve*, to free *from*.

*Ab lution*, the act of washing *away*.

*Ab scision*, the act of cutting *off*.

*Abs tract*, to take *from*.

*Ab breviate*, to shorten, taking *apart*.

*Abs temious*, refraining *from*.

*Ab jure*, to swear *off*, or renounce upon oath.

N. B. A in many instances, does little else than confirm the meaning of the word, and has an equivalent signification with *on to in* or *at*. As *ashore*, *on shore*, *abed*, *afar*, *afoot*.

AD. When a prefix, signifies *to*, increasing, or adding something more to the primitive import. *a ac af ag al*

as *op*, or as *at*, are only different modifications of *ad* and have the same signification, usually *adding* something more to the primitive import ; as *join*, to unite. *Adjoin*, to unite to. *Credit*, to believe. *Accredit*, to give belief to. *Location*, *Allocation*, *Aspire*, *Afix*, *Annex*, *Approximate*, *Arrival*, *Assign*, *Attest*, *Aggress*.

N. B. The phraseology need not be confined to the word *to*, but may vary in any manner, which will imply *addition*, as *Accord*, to agree with.

*Adjacent*, near by. *Assure*, to make more certain.

AMBI. Implies *two*, *twofold*, or *doubtful* ; as *Ambidexter*, using *both* hands equally well. *Ambiguous*, of *doubtful* meaning.

ANTE. Always denotes *before*, either in time or place ; as *Antechamber*, *Antediluvian*, *Antepast*.

ANT, ANTI. Denote *against*, or *opposition* ; as *Antichrist*, *Antifebrile*.

ALL. When used as a prefix, simply enlarges the signification, and is equivalent to *most*, *wholly*, or in the *highest degree* ; *All-cheering*, *Most cheering*, *All-abandoned*, *wholly abandoned*.

AFTER Always implies *behind*, or *later*, in some sense ; as *Afterpart*, *Afterlove*, *Afternoon*.

• BE. As a prefix denotes *nearness*, *about*, *to make*, *on*, or *at*. It is derived from some root, signifying to *press* ; as *Bedaub*, *Bedew*, *Besmear*, *Bedeck*.

BENE. Always implies *good*, or *well* ; as *Benevolent*, *Wishing well*, *Benefactor*, *Benediction*.

BI, BIS. Are the same, and as prefixes, mean *two* ; as *Bisect*, to cut into *two* parts, *Biennial*, once in *two* years.

BY. When used as a prefix, means *nearness*, *closeness*, *withdrawing*, or *seclusion* ; as *By-stander*, *By-path*, *By-lane*.

CIS. On *this side*, *cis-Alpine*, on *this side* the Alps.

CENTU. } A *hundred*, or by the *hundred* ; as *Centu-*  
CENTI. } plicate, to make a *hundred fold*. *Centiped*, an  
CENT. } *hundred* feet. *Centennial*, consisting of a  
*hundred* years.

CONTRA. Signifies *against*, or in *opposition to* ; as *Contravene*, to *oppose*, or come *against*.

CO, COM, COG, CON, COL, COR. Have a common signifi-

tion, indicating *union*, or *connexion*, in some sense, and are nearly equivalent to *with*, *joined with*, and *in connexion with*, or *together*; as *Join* to unite. *Conjoin*, to unite *with*. *Press*, to squeeze. *Compress*, to squeeze *together*. *Cognate*, *Concordant*, *Collocation*, *Corroborate*, *Co-exist*.

**CIRCUM.** Always implies *around*, or *about*; as *Circumnavigate*, to sail *around*. *Circumvent*, *Circumscribe*.

**COUNTER.** Signifies *opposite*, *against*, or *corresponding*; as *Counteract*, to act *against*. *Counterpart*, *Countermand*.

**DE.** When a prefix, usually implies *from*, *down*, *separating* or *removing from*, and a *negative sense*. *Deduce*, to lead or draw *from*. *Debase*, to bring *down*. *Debark*, *Dethrone*, *Decapitate*, *Debar*, *Derange*.

**N. B.** It sometimes adds more intensity to the meaning; as *Deprave*, *Denounce*.

**DI, DIS, DIV.** Imply *separation*, *disunion*, *out*, *not*, or *two*; also, to *take away*, in a privative or negative sense; as *Diverge*, to move in *different* directions. *Disarm*, to *deprive* of arms. *Displace*, *Disgrace*, *Divulge*, *Diffuse*, *Divide*, *Disuse*. *Dishonest*, *not honest*, *Disinter*, to take out, &c.

**DECA.** Means *ten*; as *Decagon*, *ten angles*. *Decalogue*.

**E, EX, EF, EC.** Commonly imply *out*, *out of*, *from*, or *beyond*; as *Merge*, to put under water. *Emerge*, to come *out*. *Evadé*, to escape *from*. *Exclude*, *Exonerate*, *Exhaust*.

**N. B.** In some cases they do little else than to add emphasis; as *Exasperate*, to make *more* angry. *Exact*, *very* exact. *Extend*, to advance *further*. *Extreme*, to the *very end*.

**EN, EM.** Are a substitute for *in*, and generally increase, the primitive signification; as *Enlighten*, to afford *more* light. *Embed*, to lay *in* a bed. *Entangle*, *Ensnare*, *Entrap*, *Enforce*, *Embase*.

**EU.** Implies *good*, *well*, or *praise*; as *Euphonic*, agreeable in sound. *Eulogize*, to praise.

**EQU.** Implies *equal*, as *Equilateral*, *equal* sides.

**EXTRA.** Signifies *beyond*, *more than*, or *excess*; as *Extravagant*, wandering *beyond* the usual limits.

**FORE.** Generally denotes *priority*, either in time or place; as *Forewarn*, *Foresee*, *Foreknow*, *Foreshow*.

**FOR.** When a prefix to verbs, is a negative or a privative,

denoting *against, away, or aside*; as *Forbear*, to abstain from. *Forbid* to utter a prohibition.

HEX, HEXA. Always mean *six*. *Hexagon* *six* angles.

HIGH. As a prefix implies *elevated, lofty, or high*, either in place, rank, degree, quality or condition, as *High-built, High-minded, High-born, High-fed, High-sounding*.

IM, IN, IG, IL, IR. When prefixed to adjectives, give them a negative sense, nearly equivalent to *not*; as *Ignoble, not noble. Impossible, not possible. Inseparable, what can not be separated. Illegal, not legal. Irrational, not rational. Implacable, Insufferable, Illegible, Irreligious*. But when prefixed to verbs, and in some instances to other parts of speech, they add more intensity, or increase the force of signification, as *Impose, to lay upon. Infix, to fasten, or fix in. Illume, to enlighten. Irritate, to excite anger. Implant.*

INTER. Always implies *among, or between*, as *Intercede, to pass between, or mediate. Interact, Interweave, Interfere, Interchange, Intermingle*.

INTRO. Means *within, into, or nearness*, as *Introgression, entering within. Introduce, Intromission*.

INFRA. Means *below, under, or underneath*; as *Inframundane, under the world*.

JURIS. Implies *legal, or by lawful right*; as *Jurisdiction, legal right over. Jurisprudence, legal science*.

JUXTA. Means *near by, or next*; as *Juxtaposition* being placed in *nearness*.

MIS. Implies a *wrong use, or misapplication, error or erroneous*, derived from the verb *miss, to err*. *Misplace, to place wrong. Mistrule, Misbehave, Mismanage*.

MALE, MAL. Mean *evil, or bad*; as *Malediction, speaking evil. Maltreat, to treat ill, or evil. Malefactor, Malevolent, Malignant*.

MULTI. Signifies *many*; as *Multiform, many forms*.

MANU. Means a *hand*; as *Manumit, to free from slavery. Manufacture, made by hand*.

UN. Prefixed to verbs, is a *privative*, and implies *undoing or depriving*; as *Unlace, to undo what had been done*. But when prefixed to adjectives or participles, it is a *negative*, or the same as *not*.

NON. Always gives a *negative* sense to words, similar to *not*.

**NE.** is used for *non*, and means *negation* or *not* ; as *Unwise*, *not wise*. *Untrue*, *not true*. *Nonsense*, *not sense*. *Unkind*, *Unsafe*, *Nonconformist*, *Nonsolvent*, *Nonentity*. *Untie*, *Nauter*, *not either*.

**NOCT.** Implies *night*, as *Nocturnal*, by *night*.

**OB, OC, OF, OP.** In general denote *in front*, *before*, *against* *towards*, *in*, or *on* ; as *Objection*, something brought *against*. *Occur*, to meet or come in *front* of. *Offence*, *Oppose*. *Obduce*, *Obtrude*.

**OVER.** Implies *above*, *beyond*, *excess*, or *too much*. *Overpay*, to pay *too much*. *Overbear*, *Overrate*, *Overact*.

**OUT.** Denotes *beyond*, or *to exceed*, what the primitive means ; as *Out-run*, *Out-do*, *Out-man*, *Out-live*, *Out last*.

**OMNI.** Is prefixed to a few words, and is always equivalent to *all* ; as *Omniscient*, *All-wise*, *Omnipotent*, *All-powerful*.

**OCTO, OCTA.** } Signify *eight* ; as *Octonocular*,\* having  
**OCT.** } *eight eyes*. *Octagon*, *eight angles*. *Octennial*, every *eighth* year.

**PLENI.** Signifies *full*. *Plenipotentiary*, having full power.

**PENTA.** Means *five* ; as *Pentagon*, *five angles*.

**PRETER.** Implies *beyond*, *past*, *hence*, *beside*, or *more* ; as *Preternatural*, *beyond* what is natural. *Preterlegal*, *beyond* the limits of the law. *Preterpluperfect*, *Preter-it*.

**POST.** Commonly denotes *after* ; as *Post-meridian*, *afternoon*, *Posthumous*.

**PRO.** Denotes *fore*, *forth*, *forward*, or *out* ; as *Probation*, *fore-trial*. *Produce*, to bring *forth*. *Proceed*, *Promote*, *Propel*, to drive *forward*.

**PER.** Implies *more intensity*, *through*, *by*, *very*, or *passing through*, or *over the whole extent* ; as *Pervade*, to pass *through* the whole. *Perambulate*, to walk *through*. *Perceive*, to receive impressions *through* the senses. *Per-day*, *Per-chance*, *Per-annum*, *Per-cent*.

**PRE.** Denotes *before*, in time or rank ; as *Premeditate* to reflect on *before*. *Presuppose*, *Premonition*, *Pre-eminent*. *Preconceive*, *Predispose*.

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\* *n* is euphonic.

**QUAD.** Means *four*. *Quadrato*, *four equal sides*.

**RE.** Generally denotes *again*, *repetition*, *back*, or *return*, as *Re-enter*, to enter *again*. *Reassert*, *Repay*, *Rapeople*, *Rejoin*, *Relapse*.

**N. B.** In some words, *re*, has lost its original meaning, as *Rejoice*, *Receive*, &c.

**RETRO.** means *back* or *backward*; as *Retrograde*.

**SUB, SUC, SUP, SUG.** } Signify *under*, *below*, *after* or *a*

**SUP, SUBTER, SUS.** } *subordinate* degree; as *Subduce*, to draw *under*. *Succeed*, to come *after*, or *follow*. *Supplant*, to *undermine*. *Suffix*, what is added at the *end* of a word. *Subterfluent*, flowing *under*. *Subterraneous*, *Suggest*, *Sustain*.

**SEMI, HEMI, DEMI.** Always imply *one half*; as *Semi-annual*, *Hemisphere*, *Demigod*, *Semicircle*.

**SE.** Denotes *separation*, *aside* or *apart*; as *Secede*, to *separate*, from. *Seduce*, to draw *aside*.

**SUPER, SUPRA, SUR.\*** Imply *beyond*, *upon*, *above*, or *over and above*. *Superfine*, *very fine*, or *over and above fine*. *Supramundane*, *above* the world. *Surcharged*, *over charged*. *Survey*, *Surmount*, *Superficial*, *Supernumerary*.

**SELF.** As a prefix implies *by the person or thing alone* *Self-taught*, taught by *one's self alone*. *Self-sufficient*.

**SEX.** Means *six*; as *Sexennial*, once in *six* years.

**SOLI.** Means *one* or *alone*; as *Soliloquy*, talking *alone* or to *one's self*.

**SINE.** Means *without*; as *Sine-die*, *without* day.

**TRANS, ULTRA.** Denote *across*, *beyond*, *over*, or *a change*. *Trans-Atlantic*, *across* the Atlantic. *Transplant*. *Ultra-Montane*, *beyond* the Mountain.

**TRI.** Always means *three*; as *Triangle*, *three* angles.

**TETRA.** Means *four*; as *Tetragon*, *four* corners or angles.

**UNI.** Implies *one*. *Uniform*, *Unicorn*, *Univocal*.

**UNDER.** Implies *beneath*, *inferior* or *subordinate*; as *Underrate*, *Undervalue*, *Undermine*, *Undersell*.

**WITH.** This word, as a prefix, implies *opposition*, *privation*, *separation*, *departure*, or *place where*. *Withstand*, to stand in *opposition* to. *Withhold*, *Withdraw*, *Within*.

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\* *Sur* is a contraction of *Super*.



**POLY.** Means *many*; as *Polysyllable*, *many syllables*; *Polygon*, *many angles*.

Greek words or parts of words and prepositions used as prefixes.

**A.** Is a Greek privative, *taking away* something; as *Chromatic*, pertaining to color, *Achromatic*, *deprived* or *destitute* of color.

**AMPHI.** Means *about*, *around*; as *Amphitheatre*, an edifice in a circular form.

**ANA.** Has many significations, among which are *back*, *up*, *through*. *Anabaptist*, one who baptizes again.

**ARCH.** Means *chief* or *principal*. *Arch-Bishop*, the chief Bishop.

**ASTRO.** A *Star*; as *Astronomy*, the law of the *Stars*.

**AUTO.** *One's self*. *Autographic*, pertaining to *one's own* hand writing.

**APO, APH.** *From*, *away from*. *Apogee*, *from* the earth, *Aphelion*, *from* the sun.

**BIO.** *Life*. *Biography*, the written *life* of some person.

**BIBLIO.** A *book*. *Bibliography*, a description of *books*.

**CHRONO.** *Time*. *Chronology*, the science of *time*.

**CHORO.** A *particular place*. *Chorography*, giving a map or description of a *particular place* or region.

**CHIRO.** The *hand*. *Chirography*, a writing with one's own *hand*.

**COSMO.** The *world* or *universe*. *Cosmography*. The description of the *world*.

**CATA.** *Against*, *down*. *Catabaptist*, one who opposes baptism.

**DIA, DI.** *Through*. *Diameter*, measuring *through*. *Dioptrics*.

**DYS.** *Bad*, *ill* or *difficult*. *Dyspeptic*, *bad* or *difficult* digestion.

**EPI.** *In*, *on* or *upon*. *Epidemic*, *on* the people.

**ENTOMO.** An *insect*. *Entomology*, treating of *insects*.

**GEO.** The *earth*. *Geography*, a description of the *earth*.

**GENEA.** The *lineage* or *descent*. *Genealogy*, the *lineage* of persons from their ancestry.

**HOMO.** *Of the same nature*, *kind*, or *qualities*. *Homogeneous*, of the *same nature* or *kind*.

**HETERO.** *Of another nature* or *kind*, or *discordant qualities*

*Heterodoxy*, principles *discordant* with the received doctrines of the church.

HEPTA. *Seven*. *Heptagon*, *seven* angles.

HELIO. The *sun*. *Heliocentric*, distance from the *sun's* center.

HEX, OR HEXA. *Six*. *Hexagon*, *six* angles.

HYDRO. *Water*. *Hydrology*, the science of *water*.

HYPER. *Over* or *excess*. *Hypermeter*, *exceeding* the ordinary standard of measure.

ICHTHYO. A *fish*. *Ichthyology*, The science of *fishes*.

LEXICO. A *dictionary*. *Lexicography*, writing a *dictionary*.

LITHO. A *stone*. *Lithography*, the art of engraving on *stone*.

MONO. *One* or *alone*. *Monochord*, having *one* string or chord.

META. A *change*, *after*, *beyond*, *next*, *together*, (many senses.) *Metabasis*, a transition or *change* of place. *Metamorphose*, to *change* the form.

MYTHO. A *fable*. *Mythologist*, a writer of *fables*.

MISO, } From *Misos*, hatred. *Misogamist*, a *hater*  
& MIS. } of marriage. *Misanthropy*, *hatred* of mankind.

OSTEO. A *bone*. *Osteology*, a description of *bones*.

ORTHO. *Right* or *correct*. *Orthology*, the *right* description of things.

ORNITHO. A *fowl*. *Ornithology*, the science of *fowls*.

PHILO. } A *friend* or *lover*. *Philosopher*, a *lover* of

PHIL. } wisdom. *Philanthropist*, a *lover* of mankind.

PERI. *Near*, *under*, *around* or *about*. *Perigee*, *nearest* the earth.

PARA. *Against*, *superior*, *near*, *similar*, *together* with. It has various senses. *Paradox*, *against* or *contrary* to received opinions.

PAN, PANTO. *All*. *Pantheon*, a temple dedicated to *all* the gods. *Pantomime*.

PYRO. *Fire* or *heat*. *Pyrotechnic*, the art of making *fire-works*.

PHYSICO. } *Nature*, *pertaining* to *nature*. *Physicologic*,

PHYSIO. } Logic illustrated by *Natural* Philosophy  
*Physiologer*.

SYN, SY. } *In common with, together with, to, or con-*  
 SYL, SYM. } *currence. Synthesis, putting two or more*  
*propositions or things together. Syllable, Sympathy, suf-*  
*fering with, or having correspondent feelings with those*  
*afflicted.*

STENO. *Brief, short, strait. Stenographer, one who writes short hand.*

STEREO. *Solid, firm. Stereotype, fixed or solid metal types.*

TOPO. *A place, tract, or region. Topographer, one who describes some particular place.*

THEO. *God. Theology, the science of God or divine things.*

TYPO. *A mark, letter or figure. Typographic, pertaining to printing.*

ZOO. *An animal or beast. Zoography, a description of animals.*

## SECTION V

### *Explanation of the Suffixes.*

ALTHOUGH the Suffixes will not admit of as precise definitions as the Prefixes, still they can be classed so as to answer the more general purposes of defining words.

A Suffix is a letter or letters, a syllable or syllables, or whatever is appended to the end of a word, to add force, vary or modify its signification.

The word *act*, means something *done*, or *to do* something. Now add *or*, and it becomes *actor*, and means the *person* who does something.

*Imprison*, means to confine in some place. Now add *ment*, and it becomes *imprisonment*, and implies the *act* of confining in some place. Such terminations, we denominate *Suffixes*. The following are the principal in our language. We will now endeavor to class and define them, according to their general import.

ABLE, IBLE, BLE. These communicate a potential signification to the word, and may generally be defined by such expressions as the following, joined to the primitive import :

*That may be, capable of, capable of being, fit or worthy*

*to be.* (Sometimes) *pertaining to, the capacity of, or the state; as*

*Audible*, that *may be* heard.

*Flexible*, that *may be* bent.

*Payable*, *Portable*, *Legible*

*Eligible*, *fit or worthy* to be chosen.

*ILE.* Is sometimes defined like *able*, and sometimes by, *belonging to, pertaining to, or easily; as*

*Flexible*, that *may be* bent, or *easily* bent.

*Puerile*, *belonging to* a boy.

*Juvenile*, *pertaining to* youth.

*ABLENESS, IBLENESS.* } May be rendered, *the property*  
*ABILITY, IBILITY.* } or *quality capable of being*, or  
*that may be, the capacity or state of, or the property or quality susceptible of.*

*Divisibility*, the *property or quality capable of being* divided.

*Compressibility*, the *quality that may be* pressed together, or *capable of being*, &c.

*Inflammableness*, the *quality susceptible of* flame, or of taking fire.

*Incurability*, the *state of being* incurable.

*Commensurableness*, the *capacity of being* compared.

*Accountability*, the *state of being* accountable.

*ANCE, ANCY.* } Imply the existing *state or condition* ;  
*ENCE, ENCY.* } (sometimes) *the act of, the result of an act, or the thing itself.*

*Dependence or Dependency*, the *state of hanging down from a supporter.*

*Emergence, Emergency*, the *act of rising out of or the event itself.*

*Contrivance*, the *act of inventing or the thing invented.*

*Compliance*, the *act of complying, or result of the act.*

*ANT, ENT.* Sometimes mean the *person or thing; as*

*Defendant*, *one who* defends.

*President*, *one who* does, or has presided over.

*Solvent*, *that thing* which produces solution.

*ANT & ENT.* In most other cases are defined by a *judicious use of ing; as*

*Adherent*, *sticking to; also the person who.*

*Incumbent*, lying or resting on ; also *the person*.

*Refulgent*, shining or casting a light.

ION, TION, ATION. } *Imply the act of, or state of being.*

SION, CATION. } *(Sometimes) the state, condition, result, or thing itself ; as*

*Union*, the act of joining, or the state of being joined.

*Persuasion*, the act of persuading, or the state of being persuaded.

*Abasement*, the act of humbling, or the state of being humbled.

*Fortification*, the act of fortifying, or the thing itself, when made strong.

*Civilization*, the act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized.

EN, TY. } *Commonly mean to make or made of, to be-*

FIT, FIG. } *come, or to produce.*

*Soften*, made soft, or softer.

*Silken*, made of silk.

*Stupefy*, to make stupid.

*Ossify*, to become bone.

*Sudorific*, producing sweat.

ORY, TORY, SORY. *Usually imply containing, tending to, belonging to, the power of, the nature of or the place.*

*Mandatory*, containing a command.

*Inflammatory*, tending to inflammation.

*Compulsory*, having the power of compelling.

*Observatory*, the place of making observations.

*Defamatory*, Explanatory.

ITY, TY, CY. *Generally express the substantive existence of that quality, found in the primitive, and may be defined by, state, condition, or thing itself. (Sometimes) by quality, or power of.*

*Divine*, is a quality pertaining to divinity.

*Divinity*, is the state of being divine, or deity.

*Moral*, is a quality pertaining to.

*Morality*, is the very essence of that quality, or the thing itself. So vital, vitality.

*Ductile*, Ductility. *Sterile*, Sterility. *Carnal*, Carnality.

*Efficacy*, the power of effecting.

ER, OR, AN, IAN, CIAN, AST. } Imply *the person who*, in  
 ESS, RESS, EE, EER, IST. } most cases, except *er*, in  
 ITE, INE, SAN, ZEN, IX. } adjectives of the compara-  
 tive degree, and occasionally some of the other termina-  
 tions.

Baker, Instructor, Historian, Christian  
 Musician, Enthusiast, Poetess, Instructress.  
 Assignee, Auctioneer, Formalist, Canaanite.  
 Heroine, Executrix, Artisan, Denizen.

AR, ARY, ARD, IVE. } Occasionally imply a *person*, or  
 STER, ADO, ATE, OSO. } *thing*; as in  
 Beggar, Missionary, Drunkard.  
 Graduate, Captive, Teamster.

Bravado, Virtuoso.

AR, ARY, IC, ICAL. } Most commonly, are rendered  
 ILE, INE, TIAL. } *pertaining to, relating to, or like*.  
 CIAL, AC, AL. } (Sometimes) *belonging to*; as

Consular, *pertaining to* a consul.

Planetary, *pertaining to* the planets.

Dramatic, Metaphorical, Juvenile.

Feminine, Demoniac, Potential, Commercial.

AL. Sometimes implies *the act of*; as

Refusal, Reprisal, Espousal, Avowal.

IVE. Means *having a tendency to, having the power of*.  
 (Sometimes) *containing, the nature of, relating to*. (Occa-  
 sionally) *that may be, the quality of, or person*; as

Delusive, *having a tendency to* deceive.

Expansive, *having the power to* expand.

Exhortative, *containing* exhortation.

Instinctive, *the nature of* instinct.

Conversative, *relating to* intercourse with men.

Relaxative, *having the quality of* relaxing.

Executive, *the person who* executes the laws.

ATE. When an adjective, expresses some quality, and as  
 such, may be defined *having the quality or qualities of*; as  
 Effeminate, *having the qualities of* the female sex.

It is the termination to a numerous class of words, and  
 when a verb, may be rendered by the preposition *to*, or *to*  
*make*. The word, however, with this Suffix, generally ex-  
 presses its own appropriate meaning most clearly.

Accelerate, *to* hasten, or *to* quicken motion.

*Alleviate*, to lighten, or to make lighter.

*Abbreviate*, to shorten, or to make shorter.

**AGE.** Signifies the *rank, office, state, condition, allowance* or *ability to give or receive*; as

*Peerage*, the *rank* of a Peer.

*Pupilage*, the *state* of being a scholar.

*Parentage*, *condition* as respects the *rank* of a parent.

*Postage, Carriage &c.*, an *allowance*.

**DOM, RIC.** Imply *jurisdiction*, or *possession*, by a prince, or bishop.

**ISM.** Signifies a *doctrine* or *the principles of, the state, that which is peculiar to, an idiom* or *science*.

*Protestantism*, the *principles* of a protestant.

*Naturalism*, the mere *state* of nature.

*Anglicism*, *peculiar to the English idiom*.

**IZE.** Signifies *to do, to perform, to make, to give, or to assimilate*; as

*Equalize*, to make equal.

*Legalize*, to make lawful.

*Tyrannize*, to *act* the Tyrant.

*Authorize*, to give authority.

*Brutalize*, to make brutal.

**ICS.** Generally implies the *science, doctrine* or *art of, what the primitive alludes to*; as

*Acoustics*, the *science* of sounds.

*Optics*, the *science* of light and vision.

**ISH.** Means *in some degree like, somewhat, belonging to, or national*; as

*Heathenish*, in *some degree like* a heathen.

*Greenish*, *somewhat green*.

*Spanish, national*, or *belonging to Spain*.

**LESS.** Shows the primitive to be *destitute* of what it is *capable* of being, and may be rendered, *without, or destitute of*; as

*Hopeless*, *without, or destitute* of hope.

*Houseless, Fearless, Graceless, Colorless*.

**LING, KIN, CLE, ULE.** Imply *little* or *young*; as

*Duckling* a little duck.

*Witling*, a little wit.

*Lambkin*, a little lamb.

*Vesicle*, a little bladder.

**Versicle** a little verse.

**Globule**, a little globe.

**Spherule**, a little sphere.

**NESS**. Denotes the *abstract quality of*. (Sometimes) the *simple quality or state*.

**Roundness**, is an *abstract quality*, without reference to any particular thing, in which it is found.

**Whiteness**, **Goodness**, **Greatness**, **Softness**.

**Soundness**, is the *state of being sound*, (in its sense.)

**ous**, **ceous**. Generally mean, *partaking of, resembling or like*. (Sometimes,) *full of, or consisting of*; as

**Dangerous**, *partaking of danger*.

**Argillaceous**, *consisting of argil*.

**Perilous**, *full of peril*.

**Populous**, *full of people*.

**Bilious**, *consisting of bile*.

**Tumultuous**, **Laborious**.

**ous**, (after) **FER**, making **FEROUS**. Commonly means, *producing or causing*; as

**Somniferous**, *producing or causing sleep*.

**Omniferous**, *producing*, all kinds. **Pestiferous**.

**oid**. Signifies, *resembling*, or in the *form of*.

**Sphenoid**, *resembling a wedge*.

**Variceloid**, the name given to a disease *resembling small-pox*.

**Typhoid**, **Asteroid**, **Spheroid**, **Metalloid**.

**sOME**. Has various significations in its connexions, but more generally means, *possessing a degree of, somewhat, or full of*; as

**Delightsome**, *possessing a degree of delight*.

**Troublesome**, **Loathsome**, **Gladsome**.

**HOOD**. Means *state or condition*. (Sometimes) *office or quality*.

**Manhood**, the *state of one who is a man*.

**Hardihood**, the *quality of being bold, or dauntless*.

**Boyhood**, the *state of a boy*.

**Priesthood**, the *office of a priest*.

**SHIP**. Denotes *office, or state, district or territory*.

**Professorship**, the *office of a professor*.

**Relationship**, the *state of being related to*.

**Township**, the *district of a town*.



**TUDE, UDE.** Usually convert the *quality* of the adjective, into a *substantive* form, and may be rendered the *state* or *state of being*; as

**Amplitude**, the *state* or *extent* of capacity, from *ample*.

**WARD.** Means in a *direction*, indicated by the primitive.

**Northward, Eastward, Upward, Downward, Homeward.**

**FUL, ONE.** Denote *full of, full or abundance*, as

**Playful**, full of play.

**Verbose**, full of words.

**Opereuse**, full of labor.

**Needful, Careful, Hopeful.**

**LY.** Means *like, in a manner, or resembling*.

**Manly**, like a man.

**Courageously**, in a courageous *manner*.

**LY**, when united to a primitive, as in *manly*, usually implies *like*; when it follows a Suffix, it expresses *the manner*, as in *courageously*.

**URE.** Commonly denotes the *act, state, or thing*. (Sometimes,) the *power, or art of*.

**Composure**, the *act* of composing, or the *state* of being composed.

**Architecture**, the *art* of building.

**ERY, Y, Y.** Seem to imply *an art or practice*; as

**Witchery, Quackery, Cookery, Heraldry, Husbandry, Sophistry.** A *place* where something is done or kept; as **Butchery, Fishery, Factory, Brewery, Armory, Nunnery.** A *state*; as **Boggery, Slavery**, or the *possession* of something, as **Wealthy, Sandy, Shady.**

**ED.** Is a verbal and participial termination, implying past time of action. It expresses its own meaning, yet may sometimes be made more explicit by adding, *was* or *did*, to the past tense of the verb; as

I Walked, meaning I *did* walk.

**ING.** Is a participial termination implying a *time* of *progressive* action, and may be rendered with *direct* reference to *that* time, *continuing to*.

**ing**, is frequently used to express some *article* or *thing*; as

**Clothing, Shipping.**

It must be remembered, that the foregoing definitions to the Suffixes, cannot be expected precisely to meet *every*

case in the language ; but from careful examination of some thousands of words, it is believed they *will* answer all the *common* purposes of defining ; and generally, enable the pupil, *clearly* to perceive the several modifications of import, produced by their combinations with the primitive word.

## SECTION VI.

*Alphabetical Synopsis of all the Prefixes, or words used as such, varying the import of more than twenty thousand words.*

a ab abs.	Separating, departure, taking from, privation.
ad a ac af ag al } an ap ar as at. }	To, (implying some addition.)
ambi.	Both, twofold, doubtful.
amb am amphi.	About, around.
ante.	Before.
ant anti.	Against, opposition. (Sometimes) before.
all.	Most, wholly, in the highest degree.
after.	Behind, later.
a.	(As a Greek privative,) taking away. (For <i>ad</i> ) to.
ana.	Back, again, up, through.
astro.	A star.
auto.	One's self.
apo aph.	From, away from
be.	Nearness, about, to make, on or at
bene.	Good, well.
bi bis.	Two.
bio.	Life.
biblio.	A book.
chrono.	Time.
choro.	A particular place.
chiro.	The hand.
cosmo.	The world.
centu, centi, cent.	A hundred.
contra.	Against, opposition.

ce cam cog, }  
con col cor. }  
circum.

counter.

de.

di dis dif.

deca.

dia.

dys.

epi.

entomo.

e ex ef ec.

en em.

eu.

equi.

extra.

fore.

for.

geo.

genea.

homo.

hetero.

hepta.

helio.

hexa hex.

hydro.

hyper.

high.

inter.

im in ig }  
il ir }

intro.

infra.

ichthyo.

With, joined with, ~~in~~ ~~contra~~  
~~with~~, together.

Around, about.

(For contra) opposite, against  
responding or addition.

From, down, separating from  
negative sense.

Separation, disunion, two, out, 1  
Ten.

Through.

Bad, ill, difficult.

In, or on.

An insect.

(For ex) out, out of, beyond, fr  
In, or to make, (adding strong  
meaning.)

Good, well, praise.

Equal.

Beyond, more than, excess.

Priority, or before.

Against, away, aside.

The earth.

Lineage, or descent.

Of the same nature, kind or  
ties.

Of another nature or kind, dis  
ant qualities.

Seven.

The Sun.

Six.

Water.

Over, excess.

Elevated, more than is commo  
high (in some sense.)

Among, between.

Not, (with an adjective,) in,  
on, (with a verb, adding into  
of meaning.)

Within, into, nearness.

Below, under, underneath.

A fish.

juris.	Legal, by lawful right.
juxta.	Near, near by, next.
lexico.	A dictionary.
litho.	A stone.
mono.	One, alone.
miso mis	Hatred (gr. miseo or misos.)
mytho.	A fable.
meta.	A change, after, beyond, according to
mis.	Wrong use, misapplication, error, erroneous. (From <i>miss</i> to err.)
male mal	Evil, bad.
multi.	Many.
manu.	A hand.
non ne un.	Not, undoing, depriving.
noct.	Night.
ob oc of op.	In front, before, against, towards, in or on, in the way, out.
over.	Above, beyond, excess.
out.	Beyond, to exceed.
omni.	All.
octo octa oct.	Eight.
osteo.	A bone.
ortho.	Right or correct.
ornitho.	A fowl, or bird.
philo phil.	A friend or lover.
peri.	Near, under, around.
para.	Against, superior, near, similar.
pan panto.	All.
pyro.	Fire or heat.
physico physio.	Nature, pertaining to nature.
pleni.	Full.
penta.	Five.
preter.	Beyond, past, hence, beside, more.
post.	After.
poly.	Many.
pro.	Fore, forth, forward, out.
per.	Through, by, very, (more intensity, passing through or over the whole.
pre.	Before, (in time or rank.)
quad.	Four.

re.	Again, repetition, back, return.
retro.	Back, backward.
sub suc suf sug }	Under, below, after, in a subordinate degree.
sup subter sus. }	
semi hemi demi.	One half.
se.	Separation, aside, apart.
super supra sur.	Beyond, above, upon, over and above.
self.	By the person or thing alone.
sex.	Six.
solī.	One, alone.
sine.	Without.
sym syn syl sy.	In connexion with, together with, to.
steno.	Brief, strait, short.
stereo.	Solid, firm.
theo.	God.
topo.	A place, tract, or region.
typo.	A mark, letter or figure.
trans ultra.	Across, beyond, over, a change.
tri.	Three.
tetra.	Four.
uni.	One.
under.	Beneath, inferior, subordinate.
with.	Opposition, privation, separation, departure, place where.
zoo.	An animal or beast.

*Let this be often repeated.*

Give the meaning of the primitive alone, then join its prefixes and define it.

im omni pleni.	Potent, having power.
circum inter ad.	Jacent, lying.
cent sept dec }	Biennial, once in two years.
per tri sex oct. }	
circum col sub.	Ligation, the act of binding.
com e re trans.	Migrate, removing from one country to another.
re com pro.	Expel, to drive out.
circum subter }	Fluent, a flowing.
super inter con. }	
male bene.	Factor, an agent or doer.

mono poly }  
 pan tri a. }  
 circum super sub.  
 inter dis con.  
 circum abs re ex.  
 sub ab de e }  
 in re pro con. }  
 geo auto bio }  
 cosmo biblio. }  
 astro hydro }  
 chrono zoo. }

dis en un.  
 col e re.  
 dis pre re.  
 re en dis.  
 mis ad pre.  
 ante post mis.  
 preter il.  
 counter mal.  
 helio geo ec.  
 in mis.  
 im preter.  
 con ad.  
 in over.  
 con dis.  
 af pre post.  
 ultra sub trans.  
 ad con dis re.  
 mis pre re.  
 ante post.  
 multi equi bi }  
 tri uni mal. }  
 dis tri poly mono.  
 de be counter.  
 pre self mis.  
 en disen.  
 hemi semi demi.  
 co under.  
 re dis.

Theist, one who believes there is a  
 God.

In,scribe, to write in or on.

Seminate, to sow.

In,cision, a cutting into.

Ad,ject, to cast at.

Graphic, writing of, or describing.

Logical, art of reasoning, speaking  
 of, or treating of any subject.

---

Able.

Lapse.

Possess.

Close.

Judge.

Date.

Legal.

Practice.

Centric

Correct.

Perfect.

Vocation.

Elegant.

Ac,cord.

Fix.

Marine.

Join.

Engage.

Meridian.

Form.

Syllable.

Charm.

Opinion.

Tangle.

Sphere.

Agent.

Embark.

	Separate, to divide.
in.	Separably bleness.
in.	Separability.
	Prompt, ready.
over.	Promptness.
	Assess, to fix a tax.
co.	Assessor.
	Plot, to contrive a plan.
com.	Plotmenter.
	Guide to direct.
mis.	Guidanceing.
	Fertile, fruitful.
in.	Fertility.
	Grace, favor, beauty, virtue.
dis.	Gracefulness.
	Reside, to dwell permanently.
non.	Residence.
	Camp, to fix tents.
de.	Campment.
	Bold, daring, brave.
em.	Bolden, ed.
	Scar, a mark, blemish.
re.	Scarf
	Dense, thick, compact.
con.	Densityation.
	Lacerate, to tear or rend.
di.	Laceration.
	Sign, to write or sign.
as.	Signee or ment.
	Line, a long mark.
inter.	Lineationed.
	Republican.
anti.	Republicanism.
	Liberal, free, generous.
il.	Liberality.
	Intimate, to be familiar.
pre.	Intimation.
	Press, to squeeze.
ex.	Pressurable.
	Inspect, to look on or view.
super.	Inspection.

ER, OR, AN, IAN, CIAN, AST. } *Imply the person who, in*  
 ESS, RESS, EE, EER, IST. } *most cases, except er, in*  
 ITE, INE, SAN, ZEN, IX. } *adjectives of the compara-*  
*tive degree, and occasionally some of the other termina-*  
*tions.*

Baker, Instructor, Historian, Christian  
 Musician, Enthusiast, Poetess, Instructress.  
 Assignee, Auctioneer, Formalist, Canaanite.  
 Heroine, Executrix, Artisan, Denizen.

AR, ARY, ARD, IVE. } *Occasionally imply a person, or*  
 STER, ADO, ATE, OSO. } *thing; as in*  
 Beggar, Missionary, Drunkard.

Graduate, Captive, Teamster.

Bravado, Virtuoso.

AR, ARY, IC, ICAL. } *Most commonly, are rendered*  
 ILE, INE, TIAL. } *pertaining to, relating to, or like.*  
 CIAL, AC, AL. } *(Sometimes) belonging to; as*

Consular, *pertaining to a consul.*

Planetary, *pertaining to the planets.*

Dramatic, Metaphorical, Juvenile.

Feminine, Demoniac, Potential, Commercial.

AL. Sometimes implies *the act of*; as

Refusal, Reprisal, Espousal, Avowal.

IVE. Means *having a tendency to, having the power of.*  
 (Sometimes) *containing, the nature of, relating to.* (Occa-  
 sionally) *that may be, the quality of, or person*; as

Delusive, *having a tendency to deceive.*

Expansive, *having the power to expand.*

Exhortative, *containing exhortation.*

Instinctive, *the nature of instinct.*

Conversative, *relating to intercourse with men.*

Relaxative, *having the quality of relaxing.*

Executive, *the person who executes the laws.*

ATE. When an adjective, expresses some quality, and as  
 such, may be defined *having the quality or qualities of*; as  
 Effeminate, *having the qualities of the female sex.*

It is the termination to a numerous class of words, and  
 when a verb, may be rendered by the preposition *to*, or *to*  
*make*. The word, however, with this Suffix, generally ex-  
 presses its own appropriate meaning most clearly.

Accelerate, *to hasten, or to quicken motion.*



*Alleviate, to lighten, or to make lighter.*

*Abbreviate, to shorten, or to make shorter.*

**AGE.** Signifies the *rank, office, state, condition, allowance* or *ability to give or receive*; as

*Peerage, the rank of a Peer.*

*Pupilage, the state of being a scholar.*

*Parentage, condition as respects the rank of a parent.*

*Postage, Carriage &c., an allowance.*

**DOM, RIC.** Imply *jurisdiction, or possession, by a prince, or bishop.*

**ISM.** Signifies a *doctrine or the principles of, the state, that which is peculiar to, an idiom or science.*

*Protestantism, the principles of a protestant.*

*Naturalism, the mere state of nature.*

*Anglicism, peculiar to the English idiom.*

**IZE.** Signifies *to do, to perform, to make, to give, or to assimilate*; as

*Equalize, to make equal.*

*Legalize, to make lawful.*

*Tyrannize, to act the Tyrant.*

*Authorize, to give authority.*

*Brutalize, to make brutal.*

**ICS.** Generally implies the *science, doctrine or art of, what the primitive alludes to*; as

*Acoustics, the science of sounds.*

*Optics, the science of light and vision.*

**ISH.** Means *in some degree like, somewhat, belonging to, or national*; as

*Heathenish, in some degree like a heathen.*

*Greenish, somewhat green.*

*Spanish, national, or belonging to Spain.*

**LESS.** Shows the primitive to be *destitute of what it is capable of being, and may be rendered, without, or destitute of*; as

*Hopeless, without, or destitute of hope.*

*Houseless, Fearless, Graceless, Colorless.*

**LING, KIN, CLE, ULE.** Imply *little or young*; as

*Duckling, a little duck.*

*Witling, a little wit.*

*Lambkin, a little lamb.*

*Vesicle, a little bladder.*

*Versicle*, a little verse.

*Globule*, a little globe.

*Spherule*, a little sphere.

**NESS**. Denotes the *abstract quality of*. (Sometimes) the *simple quality or state*.

**Roundness**, is an *abstract quality*, without reference to any particular thing, in which it is found.

*Whiteness*, *Goodness*, *Greatness*, *Softness*.

**Soundness**, is the *state of being sound*, (in its sense.)

**ous**, **ceous**. Generally mean, *partaking of, resembling or like*. (Sometimes,) *full of, or consisting of*; as

*Dangerous*, *partaking of danger*.

*Argillaceous*, *consisting of argil*.

*Perilous*, *full of peril*.

*Populous*, *full of people*.

*Bilious*, *consisting of bile*.

*Tumultuous*, *Laborious*.

**ous**, (after) **FER**, making **FEROUS**. Commonly means, *producing or causing*; as

*Somniferous*, *producing or causing sleep*.

*Omniiferous*, *producing, all kinds*. *Pestiferous*.

**oid**. Signifies, *resembling*, or in the *form of*.

*Sphenoid*, *resembling a wedge*.

*Varioloid*, the name given to a disease *resembling small-pox*.

*Typhoid*, *Asteroid*, *Spheroid*, *Metalloid*.

**some**. Has various significations in its connexions, but more generally means, *possessing a degree of, somewhat, or full of*; as

*Delightsome*, *possessing a degree of delight*.

*Troublesome*, *Loathsome*, *Gladsome*.

**hood**. Means *state or condition*. (Sometimes) *office or quality*.

**Manhood**, the *state of one who is a man*.

**Hardihood**, the *quality of being bold, or dauntless*.

**Boyhood**, the *state of a boy*.

**Priesthood**, the *office of a priest*.

**SHIP**. Denotes *office, or state, district or territory*.

**Professorship**, the *office of a professor*.

**Relationship**, the *state of being related to*.

**Township**, the *district of a town*.

**TUDE, UDE.** Usually convert the *quality* of the adjective into a *substantive* form, and may be rendered the *state* or *state of being* ; as

**Amplitude**, the *state* or *extent* of capacity, from ample.

**WARD.** Means *in a direction*, indicated by the primitive.

**Northward, Eastward, Upward, Downward, Homeward.**

**FUL, OSE.** Denote *full of, full or abundance*, as

**Playful**, full of play.

**Verbose**, full of words.

**Operose**, full of labor.

**Needful, Careful, Hopeful.**

**LY.** Means *like, in a manner, or resembling*.

**Manly**, like a man.

**Courageously**, in a courageous *manner*.

**ly**, when united to a primitive, as in *manly*, usually implies *like* ; when it follows a Suffix, it expresses *the manner*, as in *courageously*.

**URE.** Commonly denotes the *act, state, or thing*. (Sometimes,) the *power, or art of*.

**Composure**, the *act* of composing, or the *state* of being composed.

**Architecture**, the *art* of building.

**ERY, RY, Y.** Seem to imply *an art or practice* ; as

**Witchery, Quackery, Cookery, Heraldry, Husbandry, Sophistry.** A *place* where something is done or kept ; as **Butchery, Fishery, Factory, Brewery, Armory, Nunnery.** A *state* ; as **Beggary, Slavery**, or the *possession* of something, as **Wealthy, Sandy, Shady.**

**ED.** Is a verbal and participial termination, implying *past time of action*. It expresses its own meaning, yet may sometimes be made more explicit by adding, *was* or *did*, to the *past tense* of the verb ; as

**I Walked**, meaning *I did walk*.

**ING.** Is a participial termination implying *a time of progressive action*, and may be rendered with *direct reference* to that time, *continuing to*.

**ing**, is frequently used to express some *article* or *ing* ; as

**Clothing, Shipping.**

It must be remembered, that the foregoing definitions to Suffixes, cannot be expected precisely to meet every

case in the language ; but from careful examination of some thousands of words, it is believed they *will* answer all the common purposes of defining ; and generally, enable the pupil, *clearly* to perceive the several modifications of import, produced by their combinations with the primitive word.

## SECTION VI.

*Alphabetical Synopsis of all the Prefixes, or words used as such, varying the import of more than twenty thousand words.*

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ad a ac af ag al } an ap ar as at. }	To, (implying some addition.)
ambi.	Both, twofold, doubtful.
amb am amphi.	About, around.
ante.	Before.
ant anti.	Against, opposition. (Sometimes) before.
all.	Most, wholly, in the highest degree.
after.	Behind, later.
a.	(As a Greek privative,) taking away. (For <i>ad</i> ) to.
ana.	Back, again, up, through.
astro.	A star.
auto.	One's self.
apo aph.	From, away from
be.	Nearness, about, to make, on or at
bene.	Good, well.
bi bis.	Two.
bio.	Life.
biblio.	A book.
chrono.	Time.
choro.	A particular place.
chiro.	The hand.
cosmo.	The world.
centu, centi, cent.	A hundred.
contra.	Against, opposition.

ce cam cog, }  
con col cor. }  
circum.

counter.

de.

di dis dif.

deca.

dia.

dys.

epi.

entomo.

e ex ef ec.

en em.

eu.

equi.

extra.

fore.

for.

geo.

genea.

homo.

hetero.

hepta.

helio.

hexa hex.

hydro.

hyper.

high.

inter.

im in ig }  
il ir }

intro.

infra.

ichthyo.

With, joined with, in connection  
with, together.

Around, about.

(For contra) opposite, against, corresponding or addition.

From, down, separating from, or a negative sense.

Separation, disunion, two, out, not.

Ten.

Through.

Bad, ill, difficult.

In, or on.

An insect.

(For ex) out, out of, beyond, from.

In, or to make, (adding strength of meaning.)

Good, well, praise.

Equal.

Beyond, more than, excess.

Priority, or before.

Against, away, aside.

The earth.

Lineage, or descent.

Of the same nature, kind or qualities.

Of another nature or kind, discordant qualities.

Seven.

The Sun.

Six.

Water.

Over, excess.

Elevated, more than is common, or high (in some sense.)

Among, between.

Not, (with an adjective,) in, into,  
on, (with a verb, adding intensity  
of meaning.)

Within, into, nearness.

Below, under, underneath.

A fish.

juris.	Legal, by lawful right.
juxta.	Near, near by, next.
lexico.	A dictionary.
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miso mis	Hatred (gr. miseo or misos.)
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meta.	A change, after, beyond, according to
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male mal	Evil, bad.
multi.	Many.
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noct.	Night.
ob oc of op.	In front, before, against, towards, in or on, in the way, out.
over.	Above, beyond, excess
out.	Beyond, to exceed.
omni.	All.
octo octa oct.	Eight.
osteo.	A bone.
ortho.	Right or correct.
ornitho.	A fowl, or bird.
philo phil.	A friend or lover.
peri.	Near, under, around.
para.	Against, superior, near, similar.
pan panto.	All:
pyro.	Fire or heat.
physico physio.	Nature, pertaining to nature.
pleni.	Full.
penta.	Five.
preter.	Beyond, past, hence, beside, more.
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sub suc suf sug }	Under, below, after, in a subordinate
sup subter sus. }	degree.
semi hemi demi.	One half.
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super supra sur.	Beyond, above, upon, over and above.
self.	By the person or thing alone.
sex.	Six.
soli.	One, alone.
sine.	Without.
svm syn syl sy.	In connexion with, together with, to.
steno.	Brief, strait, short.
stereo.	Solid, firm.
theo.	God.
topo.	A place, tract, or region.
typo.	A mark, letter or figure.
trans ultra.	Across, beyond, over, a change.
tri.	Three.
tetra.	Four.
uni.	One.
under.	Beneath, inferior, subordinate.
with.	Opposition, privation, separation, de-
	parture, place where.
zoo.	An animal or beast.

*Let this be often repeated.*

Give the meaning of the primitive alone, then join its prefixes and define it.

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per tri sex oct. }	Ligation, the act of binding.
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com e re trans.	to another.
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circum subter }	Fluent, a flowing.
super inter con. }	Factor, an agent or doer.
male bene.	

mono poly }  
 pan tri a. }  
 circum super sub.  
 inter dis con.  
 circum abs re ex.  
 sub ab de e }  
 in re pro con. }  
 geo auto bio }  
 cosmo biblio. }  
 astro hydro }  
 chrono zoo. }

dis en un.  
 col e re.  
 dis pre re.  
 re en dis.  
 mis ad pre.  
 ante post mis.  
 preter il.  
 counter mal.  
 helio geo ec.  
 in mis.  
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 eo under.  
 re dis.

Theist, one who believes there is a  
 God.

In,scribe, to write in or on.

Seminate, to sow.

In,cision, a cutting into.

Ad,ject, to cast at.

Graphic, writing of, or describing.

Logical, art of reasoning, speaking  
 of, or treating of any subject.

Able.

Lapse.

Possess.

Close.

Judge.

Date.

Legal.

Practice.

Centric

Correct.

Perfect.

Vocation.

Elegant.

Ac,cord.

Fix.

Marine.

Join.

Engage.

Meridian.

Form.

Syllable.

Charm.

Opinion.

Tangle.

Sphere.

Agent.

Embark.



## SECTION VII.

*Synopsis of Suffixes modifying the signification of more than fifty thousand words.*

THE most common definition is given, while reference may be had to the others, as occasion shall require.

able ible ble.

That may be, capable of being, ~~state~~.

ableness ibleness }  
ability ibility. }

The property, or quality that may be, or capable of being. ~~Capacity~~  
~~or state.~~

ance ancy }  
ence ency. }

The state, condition, or act of, the thing.

ant ent.

(~~The judicious~~ use of) ing, or the person, or thing.

ation cation ion }  
tion sion ment. }

The act of, or state of being, the thing.

ate.

Having the quality of, to, or to make

age.

The rank, office, state, allowance.

en fy fit fic.

To make, made of, to become.

er or an ian ix }  
cian ast ess ress }  
ee eer ist ite ine }  
san zen. }

The person who, (~~with some excep-~~  
~~tions.~~)

ar ary ard ate }  
ive ster ado oso. }

(Occasionally,) the person, or thing.

ar ary ic al }  
ical ile ine ac }  
tial cial. }

(Generally) pertaining to, relating to, belonging to, like.

hood.

State, condition, office.

ile.

That may be, pertaining to, easily.

ity ty cy.

State, or condition, the reality.

ive.

Having a tendency to, the power or nature of.

ism.

Doctrine, state, peculiar to, science.

ize.

To make, to give, to assimilate.

ics.

The science, doctrine, art.

ish.

Some degree like, somewhat, na-  
tional.

less.

Without or destitute of.

ling kin }	A little, young.
cle ule. }	Like in a manner, in a (speak the word) manner.
ly.	Full of, full, abundance.
ful ose.	The abstract quality of, the quality of, state.
ness	Partaking of, full of, like, consisting of.
ous.	Producing, causing.
ferous.	Resembling, the form of.
oid.	Containing, tending to, nature of, place.
ory tory sory.	Jurisdiction or possession (of prince or bishop.)
ric dom.	Office, state, district.
ship.	State of being, state of, capacity.
tude ude.	In a direction, (indicated by the primitive.)
ward.	The act, art, state, or thing.
ure.	Art or practice, place, state, possession, or thing.
ery ry y.	Possessing a degree of, somewhat, full of.
some.	Did, was.
ed.	Continuing (with reference to time when.)
ing.	

Give the meaning of the primitive alone, then with the prefix and suffix joined.

pre.	Destine, to ordain, or decree.
	Destin ation ed.
	Numerate, to number.
in.	Numera ble bly.
	Navigate, to sail.
circum	Naviga ble tion.
	Manage, to direct.
mis.	Manage ment.
un.	Manag able ably.
	Retrieve, to regain.
ir.	Retriev ableness ably

*act of joining with. Reconjunction, the act of joining with again. Unconjoined, not joined with, or together. Rejoined, was joined again. Unjoined, was not joined. Disjoin, parting what was joined. Subjoin, to join under. Misjoin, to join wrong. Sejoined, separated. Interjoining, continuing to join between.*

*Pathetic, means like, or pertaining to tenderness of expression.*

*Hope implies expectation, then Hopeful, full of expectation. Hopeless, without hope or expectation.*

*Blue, is a peculiar color, ish means a quality in some degree like. Hence Bluish, a quality in some degree like Blue. Brownish, a quality in some degree like Brown.*

*Prison is a place for confinement. Im prison, to put in a place of confinement. Imprisonment, the act of putting in a place of confinement.*

*Mandate, expresses a command. Mandatory, containing a command.*

The *primitive* word, must in *all* cases be learned, then speak out this primitive signification, in connection with what all its component parts mean, and you have the precise and definite import of the entire word. A little careful exercise will render it perfectly familiar, and give the student, an entire, and ready command of language, and an instantaneous mental perception, of the true import of words, written or spoken. If he reads or hears *Navigate*, or *navigator*, *navigation*, *navigable*. *Renavigate*, *renavigated*. *Circumnavigate*, *circumnavigation*, the *sound* can no sooner fall on the ear, than the *mind* will perceive the different import of each word. The same must unavoidably be true, in relation to every derivative word, whose primitive, prefixes and suffixes are separately known.

### SECTION XIII.

#### *An Entire Example.*

**Press**      a      prim. word. To press or urge by weight, from *Premo*, *presum*, to *press*.

	Peer, a nobleman.
com.	Peer age.
	Fuse, to melt.
in.	Fus ible ibility.
	Delicate, fine, fair, nice.
in.	Delica cy.
	Describe, to represent.
in.	Descript ive.
	Grand, noble, great.
ag.	Grand ize, ment.
	Melody, succession of agreeable sounds.
im.	Melodi ous, ly.
	Drama, a tragedy, or comedy.
un.	Dramat ic.
	Compel, to drive by force.
non.	Compuls ory.
	Sphere, a globe.
semi.	Spher ic, al.
	Partner, one in company.
co.	Partner ship.
	Conform, to agree with.
non.	Conform ist ity.

## SECTION VIII.

### *Classification of Suffixes.*

THE Suffixes appear to combine in groups of a similar kind, and follow each other, in most cases, with some good degree of uniformity; and at the same time, present two important facts; viz. the regular formation of most of our derivative words, and the entire uniformity in the orthography of an immense number of their suffixes.

The most common definition is given to the suffix, when standing singly with its primitive, and when found in its different combinations with other suffixes. Thus:

ful.	Full of, abundance.
fully.	In a manner full of, or in a—manner.
fullness.	The quality of being full of, or state
less.	Without, or destitute.

lessly.	In a manner without, or in a—manner.
lessness.	The quality of being without, or state.
ish.	In some degree like, somewhat.
ishly.	In a manner some degree like, or in a—manner.
ishness.	The quality in some degree like.
ous.	Partaking of, like, full of.
ously.	In a manner partaking of, or like.
ousness.	The quality of, partaking of, or state.
ive.	Having a tendency to, containing, the nature of.
ively.	In a manner tending to, or partaking of, or in a—manner.
iveness.	The quality tending to, or partaking of.
some.	Possessing a degree of, somewhat.
somely.	In a manner possessing a degree of or in a—manner.
someness.	The quality possessing a degree of or state.
ly.	Like.
liness.	The quality like, or of being.
able ible,	That may be, or state.
ableness ibleness }	The quality or property that may be, capacity or state.
ability ibility.	
ably ibly.	In a manner that may be, or in a—manner.
ize.	To make, to assimilate.
ized.	Was or did. (Speak the Word )
izing.	Continuing to. (Referring to the time when.)
ization.	The act of, or state of being.
ate.	To, to make.
ated.	Did, or was.
ating.	Continuing to.
ative.	Having a tendency to, or the power of.
atory.	Containing, the nature of, place
ation.	The act of, or thing.

Re im press ed	was pressed in again.
Re im press ion	the act of pressing in again
Re im press ing	continuing to press in again.
Un im press' ive	not tending to press in.
Op press	to press against, to bear down.
Op press ed	was pressed against, or, &c.
Op press ion	the act of pressing against, &c.
Op press or	the person who presses against, &c.
Op press ing	continuing to press against, &c.
Op press ive	tending to press against, &c.
Op press ive ly	in a manner like pressing against, or in an oppressive manner.
Op press ive ness	the quality of pressing against, &c.
In op press ive	not tending to press against, &c.
Sup press	to press under or to bring under.
Sup press ed	was pressed under, &c.
Sup press ion	the act of pressing under.
Sup press or	the person who presses under.
Sup press ing	continuing to press under.
Sup press ive	tending to press under.
In sup press ion	not pressing under.
In sup press ible	not capable of being pressed under.
Un sup press ed	was not pressed under.

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#### SECTION XIV.

THIS first exercise, is designed particularly for children in common schools, presenting the simplest arrangement in forming and defining derivative words.

All the prefixes and suffixes are printed in *Italics*, so that the scholar may distinguish them by the eye, from the primitive word.

Let the scholar commence by spelling and defining *Mix*, with all its derivatives. Thus,

Mix, to mingle.

Mixed, did mingle or was mingled

Mixer, the person who mingles.

Mixing, continuing to mingle (at a certain time.)

(*un* means *not*) *Un mixed*, was not mingled.

N. B. *Betray*, and *Buy*, with a few other words, are exceptions.

3. When any part is cut off from the end of a word by an inverted comma, each suffix which is preceded by a similar inverted comma, must take the place of that part cut off; but *no* others may; as

Legible, bly, bility, ness.

Now *bly*, is to take the place of *ble*, and forms *Legibly*, and *bility*, taking the same place, forms *Legibility*; but *ness* not being preceded by the inverted comma, is added to *ble*, and forms *Legibleness*.

4. Each suffix has a separate union with its primitive word in *all* cases, unless a single comma intervenes, in which case, each subsequent suffix, as long as that comma is repeated, is united with the *first* of those two suffixes where the single comma commenced.

In like manner if two or three commas are used together, *they* join additional suffixes on the same principles.

Take two examples, and *mark* the application of the commas.

Argue ed er ing ment, al, able, ation, ative,, ly. Combined thus :

Argue. Argument, al one comma, Rule 4.

Argued, Rule 1. Argument, able.

Arguer. Argumet, ation.

Arguing. Argument, ative.

Argument, excep. Rule 1. Argument, ative,, ly two commas.

Injure ed er ing y, ous,, ly,, ness. Combined.

Injure. Injury.

Injured. Injuri, ous, one comma, and y changed to :

Injurer. Injuri, ous,, ly.

Injuring. Injuri, ous,, ness.

5. There are a few words, generally monosyllables, ending with a single consonant, before a single vowel, which double the final consonant in forming their derivatives. Thus *Abet*, makes *abetted*, *abettor*, *abetting*, except *abetment*. So *clip*, *clipped*, *entrap* *entrapped*. *Fret*, *fretted*. *Plan*, *planned*.

6. When *t* or *s* precedes *e* final, in such words as *admission* or *sion*, *e* is dropped and the suffix is *ion*; as

Legate Legation, Expanse Expansion.

7. Most words ending in *fy*, which is a contraction of *factio* or *fio*, after changing *y* into *i*, take *cation*; as

Deify Deification, Gratify, Gratification.

Except *Stupefy*, with few others which makes *Stupefaction*.

8. Many words of Latin origin in *ate*, drop *te*, before *ble*; as

Estimate Estimable, Agitate Agitable.

The same class of words *not* admitting *ble*, take *cy*, in its place; as

Accurate Accuracy, Adequate Adequacy.

*cy*, is common to words in *ance* and *ence*, by dropping *e* final, and adding *y*.

9. Words which take *ize*, as a suffix, commonly add *ation*; as

Civil, Civilize, Civilization.

Some others take *ation*, without *ize*; as

Sense Sensation, Exalt Exaltation.

## SECTION X.

*A brief examination as to the regular formation of derivative words in general.*

Manage ed er ing ment able, ness. Rule 1, & 4.

Unmanage ed able.

Mismanage ed er ing ment.

Navigate ed or ing ion ble. Rule 6, & 8

Renavigate ed ing.

Circumnavigate or ion ble.

Assign or ee ed ing ment able ation. Rule 9.

Accord ed er ant ance able ingly.

Modify ed er ing able cation. Rule 7.

Affirm ed er ing able ably ant ance ation ative,ly.

In this manner, a very numerous class of our primitive words, form their derivatives from a single root. The word



*Press*, in connexion with its prefixes, has no less than eighty-three derivatives of the same regular formation.

But there is another class of words, apparently in view of the English Scholar, either arbitrary or irregular in their terminations, which are nevertheless equally systematic, though not equally simple in the formation of their derivatives. Such are more especially of Lat. origin, and the apparent irregularity, arises from a formation growing out of a different branch of the same root. And though the English Scholar may not exactly comprehend the whole process, yet his mind will in part be relieved from the embarrassment. Take for example *Adhesive*. He will not doubt it is derived from *Adhere*, whence *is, ent, ence, ency, er*. These are regular. Now the Lat. *Adhereo* makes its supine *Adhesum*, whence according to Sec. 3, is *tion* or *sion* as the supine is *tum* or *sum*. Hence from this branch of the same original root, *Adhesum* forms *Adhes ion, Adhesive, Adhesively, Adhesiveness*; as regularly as the first formations are. *Accede*, is of the same order and forms *accede ed ing*. Then from *Accessum*, sec. 3. comes *Accession*, and forms *Accession al, ary, ness, ory, ness, ally*; all regular formations. Rule 3.

*Intelligence, Intellect* and *Intellectualist*, are of the same order. From the Latin participle, *Intelligens*, comes *Intelligence er ed ing, ent, ible, ness, ibility, ibly*. Rule 3.

Now from the Latin perfect participle *Intellectus*, comes *Intellect*, whence *Intellection, ive*. Next the Latin supine *Intellectu*, whence is derived *Intellectual ist ity ly*.

In such words as *explain, expect, fatigue, &c.*, we arrive at *a*, in *expectation, explanation, fatigue, &c.*, through the medium of the Latin participles, *explanatus, expectatus, and fatigatus*; but in some other words such as *grade, a* comes direct through the medium of the noun *gradatio*. *Gradus* forms *gradu*, whence we derive *gradual ity ly ate, ed, ing, ion, or*.

Words of Lat. origin in *ble*, seem, either from accident or otherwise, to have the simple addition of *ble* to the Imp. Mode, first. Conj. second person singular, as *Naviga ble, Numera ble, Demonstra ble, Predica ble, Administra ble, &c.* and in general the spelling *able* or *ible* is governed by the Lat. conjugations. The first makes *able* or *ble* all the oth-

ers *ible*; as *Interminable*, *Impregnable*, *Legible*, *Audible*, *Sensible*.

*Method*, *Metaphor*, *Meteor* and the like, are regular formations; as *Method* *ism* *ize* *ic*, *al*, *ly* *ist*, *ic*, *al*; except when a primitive taking *ize*, ends with a vowel, *t* is added; as *Stigma*, *tize* *Dogma*, *tize*.

*Form*, makes *form* *alism*, *ist*, *ity*, *ize*, *ly* *ed* *er* *ing* *ful* *less*; and *formatio*, makes *formation* *tive*.

The suffixes *ous*, *ness*, *less*, *ful*, *ish*, *ism*, *age*, *en*, *ure*, can hardly be mistaken, as *Glory*, *Glorious*. *Good*, *Goodness*. *Life*, *Lifeless*. *Play*, *Playful*. *Sweet*, *Swcetish*. *Tory*, *Toryism*. *Parent*, *Parentage*. *Soft*, *Soften*. *Fail*, *Failure*. In some cases *ure* is less obvious as *Tenure* from *Teneo*.

In this work, the root and each branch whence all the derivatives arise, will be given, so far as the Latin is concerned. So that each primitive word may be carried out through all its derivative forms, or traced back to its simple root, and discover how the primitive signification has been expanded into such a variety of figurative applications.

On examination of something like seven hundred and thirty words, whose suffixes are carried out in *this book*, giving at least ten thousand derivatives, the regularity of formation will be still more obvious.

This fact also, if duly regarded by teachers, will enable them to perfect their pupils in the correct orthography of derivative words, with far greater facility, and a far less tax on memory. To accomplish this, it is only necessary to LEARN DISTINCTLY, the TRUE spelling of the several SUFFIXES in their SEPARATE STATE, which may be done, almost at a single lesson. The spelling of the simple primitive can hardly be missed; to which the joining of the several suffixes, completes the derivative word under most of its forms. It is true, there are many exceptions; but it is equally true there are NOT LESS THAN THIRTY THOUSAND WORDS, whose spelling, as to their SUFFIXES is the same, LETTER for LETTER.

## SECTION XI.

*Special Rules for the Prefixes, which must be distinctly understood, both by the Teacher and the Student.*

**MANR** words, so far as respects the English Language, are primitives ; yet in that language from which they are derived, they are either compound, or derivative words. Such especially are words of Greek and Latin origin. For example, *Abscond*, so far as our language alone is concerned, is a *primitive* word, because we have no such English word as *scond*. But in the Latin, from which it is derived, the word is a compound, from the preposition *abs*, *con* & *do*. Also *Advert*, in English, is primitive, but, in Latin from which it is derived, it is compounded of *ad*, meaning *to*, and *Verto*, to turn. Hence *Advert* signifies to turn to. Suppose the word to stand thus : a re Ad,vert. Now take away *ad*, and substitute *a*, which is another Latin preposition, and it becomes *A,vert*, and literally means to turn away. Again drop *a*, and substitute *re*, in its place, and it becomes *Re,vert*, signifying to turn back. Hence it must not be forgotten by the student, that in all cases, when one prefix is to be dropped, and another substituted in its place, the primitive word will be printed thus *Con,vert*, *Ac,cord*, *Ex,clude*, *De,flect* ; and that part of the word which precedes the comma, must be dropped, when another prefix is to be used.

*Example.*

at dis de re pro.      Con,tract, to draw together.

Now drop *con*, and substitute *pro*, and it becomes *Pro,tract*, to draw out. Again drop *pro*, and substitute *re*, and it forms *Retract*, to draw back. In the same manner *de*, forms *Detract*, to draw away from. Also *dis*, makes *Dis,tract*, to draw apart, or separate ; and *at*, forms *Attract*, to draw to, or unite.

When no part of the primitive word is separated by a comma, the combination is simply to drop *one* prefix, and join *another*, according to the following :

*Example.*

ad pre mis fore re.      Judge.

Now *re*, combined, makes *Rejudge*, and each prefix in its turn, forms the words *forejudge*, *misjudge*, *prejudge* and *adjudge*.

As many of the prefixes combine with each other the following examples will show the *manner* of combining them in this work. Take *Inspect*.

<u>un</u>	<u>un</u>	}	<u>re super</u>	In, spect, to look on or view.
a	circum de			
	<u>un</u>			
intro per pro su				
	dis ir un			
retro	re.			

Explained thus. Each prefix *under* the horizontal line, or standing alone, unites with the primitive word, in the same manner as in *Contract* and *Judge*; but the prefix or prefixes *above* the horizontal line, unite with the prefix *under* the line, while *that* prefix remains united to the primitive. Thus, *Super* and *re* standing *above* the line in connexion with *In*, combine with it, and form *Superinspect*, and *reinspect*. *de* standing alone takes the place of *In*, and forms *despection*. *circum*, under the line makes *circumspect*, and *un* over the line, forms *uncircumspect*. In

the same manner un a make *aspect* and *unaspective*.  
un  
su, form *suspect* and *unsuspecting*. *pro*, *per*, *intro*, and dis ir un

*retro*, being alone combine as in *contract*, while re make *respect*, *disrespect*, *irrespective*, and *unrespected*.

Take another example.

fore un pre

ad pre. *Monition*. These make *premonition* and *admonition*, then *fore*, *un*, and *pre*, *above* the line over *ad*, form, *fore-admonition*, *pre-admonition*, and *unadmonished*.

If these directions are distinctly understood, and duly observed, there can be no mistake in the application of the prefixes. Every thing depends on the utmost precision in this particular. On this point, the Teacher must be scrupulously exact, and the student as scrupulously attentive.—

Another point to be observed in the prefixes, is their influence on the primitive word. The most of them are uniform in their distinctive character of import, while a few, are used in two or more senses, widely different. Such are *im*, *in*, *il*, *ir*, &c.

These prefixes, more generally, when united to *verbs*, increase, or strengthen the original meaning of the primitive words, as *Im* press, *In* fold, *Il* luminate *Ir* radiate. In each case, additional force is given to *press*, *fold*, *luminate*, and *radiate*, by prefixing *im* *in* *il* and *ir*. But when the same prefixes are united to adjectives, and occasionally to some other parts of speech, they entirely reverse or change the primitive signification, as *Im* possible, *In* sensible, *Il* legible, *Ir* rational. Each word now meaning the same as *not* possible, *not* sensible, *not* legible, and *not* rational. Also *de*, *e*, *ex*, are used, sometimes to take something from the primitive word, as *de*. fame, *ex* onerate, *e* lapse, which signify to deprive of fame, to free from load, and to slide away. And the same prefixes in other instances, add more or less to the primitive import, as *deprave*, *excess*, *evince*. Now let it be remembered in the case of all such prefixes as above named, when they in any manner add *more* force to the signification, or merely render its import *more* emphatical, such prefix, or prefixes, are uniformly in this book, printed in the *Italic* character, and in no other case. For example *im* plant, *in* fold, *ir* radiate, *ex* tend, *im* possible, *in* formal, *ir* religious, *ex* clude. The Italics only, show a strengthened signification. This simple arrangement, will prevent mistakes in the teacher, though not a classical scholar himself, and prevent misapprehension in the student.

It is now thought the Prefixes have been explained so clearly, that no scholar of common capacity, who wishes to understand and apply them correctly, need mistake, although he may not be under the care of any teacher.

## SECTION XII.

*Manner of Defining.*

WE will now endeavor to explain in a familiar way, the manner of defining words by their prefixes and suffixes.— And it is simply to speak out the primitive signification, in connexion with the separate import of such prefixes and suffixes, as constitute the whole word. Take *flame*, which is the primitive, and means *fire*. Now *in*, as a prefix, makes *Inflame*, and increases the import of the primitive word, and literally means to put fire *in*, or to set *on* fire. Again *Inflammable*—*able*, means *capable of*—or *capable of being*: Hence join capable of being, to the meaning of *in*, and *flame*, and the whole spoken out is, *capable of being set on fire*. Now let it stand *Inflammability*, and *ability* means the *quality capable of being*. This expression, joined in like manner, to what *Inflame*, means, it will be, *Inflammability*, the *quality capable of being set on fire*. Next add the second prefix, and let it be *uninflammable*, and speak out the meaning of *un*, with what *Inflammable* means, and the whole expression will be *Uninflammable*, *not capable of being set on fire*. Again take *Uninflammableness*, *ableness* means the *property capable of being*. Now pronounce the whole import, and *Uninflammableness* literally signifies, the *property not capable of being set on fire*. Take *Delude*, signifying to deceive, and it forms

*Deluder*. The *person who* deceives.

*Delusion*. The *act* of deceiving.

*Delusive*. *Tending* to deceive.

*Redeem*, signifies to ransom, *ir*, means *not*, and *able*, *capable of being*. Then *Irredeemable* means *not capable of being* ransomed.

*Join*, is a primitive word, and signifies *to unite*. Let it stand thus with its prefixes.

re un

ad con re un dis sub mis se inter. Join.

*ad* means *to*, *con* with, together with, *re* again, *un* not, *dis* parting, *mis* wrong, *se* separation, *sub* under, *inter* between. Then, *Adjoin*, is joining *to*. *Conjunction*, is the

*act of joining with. Reconjuction, the act of joining with again. Unconjoined, not joined with, or together. Rejoined, was joined again. Unjoined, was not joined. Disjoin, parting what was joined. Subjoin, to join under. Misjoin, to join wrong. Sejoined, separated. Interjoining, continuing to join between.*

Pathetic, means *like, or pertaining* to tenderness of expression.

*Hope* implies expectation, then *Hopeful, full of expectation. Hopeless, without hope or expectation.*

*Blue*, is a peculiar color, *ish* means a quality in *some degree like*. Hence *Bluish, a quality in some degree like Blue. Brownish, a quality in some degree like Brown.*

*Prison* is a place for confinement. *Im prison, to put in a place of confinement. Imprisonment, the act of putting in a place of confinement.*

*Mandate*, expresses a command. *Mandatory, containing a command.*

The *primitive* word, must in *all* cases be learned, then speak out this primitive signification, in connection with what all its component parts mean, and you have the precise and definite import of the entire word. A little careful exercise will render it perfectly familiar, and give the student, an entire, and ready command of language, and an instantaneous mental perception, of the true import of words, written or spoken. If he reads or hears *Navigate*, or *navigator*, *navigation*, *navigable*. *Renavigate*, *renavigated*. *Circumnavigate*, *circumnavigation*, the *sound* can no sooner fall on the ear, than the *mind* will perceive the different import of each word. The same must unavoidably be true, in relation to every derivative word, whose primitive, prefixes and suffixes are separately known.

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### SECTION XIII.

#### *An Entire Example.*

**Press**      a      prim. word. To press or urge by weight, from *Premo*, *pressum*, to *press*.

Press er	the person who presses.
Press ure	the result of pressing.
Press ed	did press.
Press ing	continuing to press, with reference to time when.
Press ion	the act of pressing.
Press ing ly	in a manner like pressing, or in a pressing manner.
Over press	to press too much.
Counterpress ure	opposite pressure.
Com press	to press together.
Com press ed	was pressed together.
Com press ion	the act of pressing together.
Com press ing	continuing to press together.
Com press ible	capable of being pressed together.
Com press ure	the result of being pressed together, or the act, &c.
Com press ibil ity	the quality capable of being pressed together, or the capacity.
Com press ible ness	the property or quality capable of being pressed together.
Un com press ed	was not pressed together.
Un com press ible	not capable of being pressed together.
In com press ibil ity	the quality not capable of being pressed together.
Re press	to press again, put down, subdue, or quell.
Re press ed	was pressed again, or, &c.
Re press ion	the act of pressing again, &c.
Re press ive	tending to press again, &c.
Re press ing	continuing to press again, &c.
Re press er	the person who presses again, &c.
Re press ive ly	in a manner like pressing again, &c., or in a repressive manner.
Ir re press ible	not capable of being pressed again, &c.
De press	to press down, or bear down.
De press ed	was pressed down.
De press ion	the act of pressing down.
De press or	the person who presses down.
De press ible	capable of being pressed down.



De press ing	continuing to press down.
Ex press	to press out, or utter by words
Ex press ed	was uttered by words, or, &c.
Ex press ion	the act of uttering by words, &c.
Ex press ible	capable of being uttered by words, &c.
Ex press ure	the result of having been uttered by words, &c., or the utterance.
Ex press ive	tending to utter by words, &c.
Ex press ing	continuing to utter by words.
Ex press ly	like uttering by words, or in an expressive manner.
Ex press ive ly	in a manner like uttering by words, or in an expressive manner.
Ex press ive ness	the property or quality capable of being uttered by words.
In ex press ible	not capable of being uttered by words.
In ex press ive	not tending to utter by words, &c.
In ex press ibly	in a manner not capable of being uttered by words.
In ex press ibility	the quality not capable of being uttered by words.
Un ex press ed	was not uttered by words.
Un ex press ible	not capable of being uttered by words.
Un ex press ive	not tending to express by words.
Im press	to press in, or imprint
Im press ed	was pressed in, &c.
Im press ion	the act of pressing in.
Im press ing	continuing to press in, &c.
Im press ive	tending to press in.
Im press ure	the result of pressing in.
Im press ible	capable of being pressed in.
Im press ment	the act of pressing in.
Im press ive ly	in a manner like pressing in, or in an impressive manner.
Im press ive ness	the property capable of being pressed in, or capacity, &c.
Im press ibility	the quality capable of being pressed in.
Re im press	to press in again, &c.

Re im press ed	was pressed in again.
Re im press ion	the act of pressing in again
Re im press ing	continuing to press in again.
Un im press ive	not tending to press in.
Op press	to press against, to bear down.
Op press ed	was pressed against, or, &c.
Op press ion	the act of pressing against, &c.
Op press or	the person who presses against, &c.
Op press ing	continuing to press against, &c.
Op press ive	tending to press against, &c.
Op press ive ly	in a manner like pressing against, or in an oppressive manner.
Op press ive ness	the quality of pressing against, &c.
In op press ive	not tending to press against, &c.
Sup press	to press under or to bring under.
Sup press ed	was pressed under, &c.
Sup press ion	the act of pressing under.
Sup press or	the person who presses under.
Sup press ing	continuing to press under.
Sup press ive	tending to press under.
In sup press ion	not pressing under.
In sup press ible	not capable of being pressed under.
Un sup press ed	was not pressed under.

#### SECTION XIV.

THIS first exercise, is designed particularly for children in common schools, presenting the simplest arrangement in forming and defining derivative words.

All the prefixes and suffixes are printed in *Italics*, so that the scholar may distinguish them by the eye, from the primitive word.

Let the scholar commence by spelling and defining *Mix*, with all its derivatives. Thus,

Mix, to mingle.

Mixed, did mingle or was mingled

Mixer, the person who mingles.

Mixing, continuing to mingle (at a certain time.)

(*un* means *not*) *Un mixed*, was not mingled.

Now spell each of the following words, and define them in the same manner as *Mix*, carefully observing by the *italics*, what parts are added to the primitive word, and what meaning they give to it. Let the Teacher put the questions *distinctly*, and observe that the scholar has a *correct* understanding of the process.

Bake	Mark	Wish	Wash	Nail
Baked	Marked	Wished	Washed	Nailed
Baker	Marker	Wisher	Washer	Nailer
Baking	Marking	Wishing	Washing	Nailing
Unbaked,	Unmarked,	Unwished,	Unwashed,	Unnailed.

Now carry out the following words,

Place, Twist, Tax, Hate, Tune, Part, Roll, Help, Vex.

**less.**

Means *without* or *destitute* of. *Fruit*, with *less* added, forms *Fruitless*, and means *without* fruit, or *destitute* of fruit.

Now what does *Formless* mean, and *houseless*, *lifeless*, *endless*, *hopeless*, *fearless* *graceless*, *boundless*, *blameless*, *faithless*, *tasteless*.

**ful.**

Means *full of*, *full* or *abundance*. *Fruit* with *ful*, added, forms *fruitful*, and means *full* of fruit or *abundance* of fruit.

What do the following words mean? *Hopeful*, *fearful*, *graceful*, *useful*, *blameful*, *painful*, *careful*, *needful*, *playful*, *shameful*, *tuneful*, *peaceful*.

Observe how *ful*, and *less*, change the meaning of the word. *Guileful* is *full* of guile but *guileless* is *without* guile.

**ish**

Means *in some degree like*, or *somewhat*. *Green* with *ish*, added, makes *greenish*, and means *in some degree like* green, or *somewhat* green.

Now what is the meaning of *heathenish*, *wolfish*, *brownish*, *brutish*, *bluish*, *darkish*, *foppish*, *sottish*, *sourish*, *sweetish*, *clownish*, *apish*, *waggish*, *knavish*.

**ly.**

Means *like*, or *in a manner*. *Man*, with *ly*, added, makes *manly*, and means *like* a man, or *in a man-like manner*.

Traduce, To vilify.	ed er ing,ly ment ent ible tlem tive.
Use, To occupy, custom.	ed ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness ance er age,er able ual,ly,ness.
Utter, To speak.	ed er ing ance able.
Vapor, Moisture, elastic fluid.	ate,ion able ability ed ize,ed, ing,ation ous,ly,ness.
Venerate, To reverence.	ed ing ion or ble,ness bly bility,
Wake, Not to sleep.	ful,ly,ness er ing en,er,ing,ed.
Yield, To give up.	ed er ing,ly,ness ance able, ness.
Yellow, A color.	ness ish,ness.
Zeal, Engagedness.	less ous,ly,ness ot,ic,,al.
Zone, A girdle.	ed less nar.
Accuse, To blame	ed er ing ant able ation ative,ly atory.
Affirm, To assert positively.	ed er ing able ably ant ance ation ative,ly.
Beauty, An assemblage of } graces. }	ous,ly,ness ful,ly,ness less fy,er,ing.
Benefit, An act of kindness. } To do good. }	ed ing.
Allow, To grant.	ed er ing ance able,ness ably.

### *Manner of discovering Latin Roots.*

When the English word is derived from a Latin *derivative*, the prefix to the Latin root, is *italicised*, or the root is given in addition. If the English word is from a Latin noun, participle or supine, of regular formation, nothing more is commonly necessary than to *italicise* the prefix, and thus show the primitive; which is usually done in the following tables:—

For example, the English word *Inscribe*, is from the Latin *Inscribo*, where *in* being *italicised*, leaves *scribo* un-*italicised* as the root. So *obstruct*, is from *obstructum*, where *ob* is likewise *italicised*, leaving *structum*, as the regular supine from *struo*, its root. In this manner *Latin* primitives and derivatives may generally be distinguished.

As this work is specially designed to aid English scholars, who have *no* knowledge of the classics, and con-

ability  
ableness  
ibility  
ibleness.

These mean the *property* or *quality* capable of being, that may be; *capacity* or *state*

*Blame*, with *ableness* added, makes *blamableness*, and means the *quality* that may be blamed.

*Flexibility*, means the *quality* that may be bent.

Now define *commendableness*, *perceptibility*, *resistibility*, *placability*, *inflammableness*, *divisibility*, *penetrability*, *destructibility*, *comprehensibility*, *combustibleness*, *malleability*, *intelligibleness*.

ous

Means *partaking* of, *consisting* of, *resembling* or *full* of.

*Slander*, with *ous* added, forms *slanderous*, and means *partaking* of, or *consisting* of *slander*. *Tumultuous*, means *full* of *tumult*.

Now explain *invidious*, *tempestuous*, *necessitous*, *murderous*, *piteous*, *plenteous*, *riotous*, *hazardous*, *villainous*, *resinous*, *ponderous*, *timorous*, *clamorous*, *mischievous*.

ive.

Means *having a tendency* to, the *power* of, *nature* of, &c.

*Effect* with *ive* added, forms *effective* and means *having the power* of accomplishing something.

*Deceptive*, means *having a tendency* to deceive.

Now tell the meaning of, *restorative*, *productive*, *retentive*, *delusive*, *expressive*, *palliative*, *explicative*, *operative*, *diffusive*, *convulsive*, *oppressive*, *incentive*, *compulsive*, *subversive*, *corrosive*, *preservative*.

ion ment

Mean the *act* of, *state* of being, *place* or *thing*.

*Abase* with *ment* added forms *abasement*, and means the *act* of *humbling*, or *state* of being *humbled*.

*Depress*, with *ion*, makes *depression*, &c

semi	}	<i>one half. Semi-diameter, half the diameter</i>
hemi		
demi.		
im in.		<i>Hemisphere, Demi-wolf.</i>
		<i>not, the want of, or without. Inopulent, not wealthy, or without wealth. Improper, not proper.</i>
il non.		<i>not. Illegal not legal. non-emphatic, not emphatic.</i>
inter.		<i>between. Interlink, to link between.</i>
ante.		<i>before. Ante-meridian, before noon.</i>
post.		<i>after. Post-meridian, after noon.</i>
co.		<i>in connection with. Co-partner, a partner in connection with.</i>
re.		<i>again or back. Re-echo, to echo back. Re-enjoy, to enjoy again.</i>
out.		<i>going beyond. Out-knave, going beyond in knavery.</i>
self.		<i>One's own person. Self-neglect, neglecting one's self.</i>
over.		<i>too much. Over-noisy, too much noise</i>
en.		<i>in, or to make. En-circle, to circle in.</i>
dis.		<i>not or separating from. Dishonest, not honest. Dis-member, to separate a limb.</i>

Now let children spell, form and define, all the words in this first exercise, till the whole process has become perfectly familiar. This will not only perfect them in spelling, and defining the words in this Section, but will give them a general view of the *radical* principles, in the formation of ALL derivative words, not merely in *this* book, but in the whole language, and by proper mental discipline, continued in this manner, will, unavoidably ensure clearness of thought, and perspicuity of expression for life.

#### ABBREVIATIONS.

*f.* stands for French—*sax.* for Saxon—*norm.* Norman—*gr.* Greek—*g.* German—*d.* Dutch—*ir.* Irish—*it.* Italian—*sp.* Spanish—*w.* Welch—*dan.* Danish—*goth.* Gothic. The Latin words are given when the English word is directly or more remotely derived from Latin. When two or more Latin words are given, it will be plainly perceivable from which one each of the English derivatives are formed.

*waxen, beechen, glorify, fortify, sanctify, Deify, ratify, modify, purify, beatify, justify, stupefy, falsify, clarify, fructify, molify.*

**ity cy ty.**

Mean the *state, condition* or *state of*

*Obdurate*, makes *obduracy*, the *state* of being hard of heart, or unfeeling. *Humility*, the *state* of being humble.

Now what is *supremacy, delicacy, intricacy, solidity, fertility, stupidity, hostility, tranquility.*

**hood.**

Means the *state of, or office.*

*Child*, with *hood* added, means the *state* of a child.

*Priesthood*, is the *office* of a priest.

What is *boyhood, manhood, knighthood, hardihood.*

**ship.**

Means *state* or *office*. What is *professorship, consulship, partnership, relationship, legislators.*

**ance ancy  
ence ency.** }

Mean the *state, condition, act of, or thing.*

*ing*, will aid in giving the meaning.

*Depend*, means to hang down, (literally) and *ence* added, forms *dependence*, and means the *state* of hanging down from some supporter.

*Performance*, is the *act of* doing something or the *thing* done.

Now define *ignorance, allowance, occupancy, ascendancy, deficiency, coincidence, concurrence, confluence, competence, persistence, clemency, despondency, delinquency, solvency, reliance.*

**ant ent.**

Either mean a *person*, or express *acting* or *doing*, in some sense like words ending with *ing*.

*Preside*, forms *president*, the *person* *presiding*.

*Defendant*, is a *person*. *Refulgent*, is *shining*.

What is *Assailant, accountant, combatant, disputant, agent, student, adherent, triumphant, vigilant, absorbent, component, abstinent, apparent.*

## SECTION XV.

*Second Exercise.*

**SUFFIXES**, subjoined to different words, in classes, as an exercise for children, where repetition will strengthen the memory and render the mode of defining familiar. To be often repeated.

ful.	Full of, full, an abundance.
fully.	In a manner full of, or in a——manner.
fullness.	The quality of being full of, or state.
less.	Without, or destitute of.
lessly.	In a manner without, or in a——manner.
lessness.	The quality or state of being without.

Now apply the above definitions to the following words, and observe the commas.

Faith ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness. Rule 4.

Health ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness.

Pity ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness. Rule 2. *y* changed to *i*.

Hope ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness.

Mercy ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness. Rule 2. *y* changed to *i*.

Art ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness.

Care ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness.

Need ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness.

Fear ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness.

Shame ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness.

Respect ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness.

ish. In some degree like, or somewhat.

ishly. In a manner some degree like, or in a manner somewhat like.

ishness. The quality in some degree like.

Define the primitive, then join each suffix, and define the whole.

Fool ish,ly,ness.

Clown ish,ly,ness.

Heathen ish,ly,ness.

Ape ish,ly,ness

Slave ish,ly,ness,

Sot tish,ly,ness.

Knave ish,ly,ness.

Brine ish,ness.

Brute ish,ly,ness.

Slut tish,ly,ness.

Child ish,ly,ness.

White ish,ness.



ing	Continuing to, (Referring to the time when.)
ingly.	In a——manner, (repeat the word in the blank.)
ingness.	The quality of being.

*Example*

Lovingly, in a (loving) manner.      Lastingness, the *quality of being* durable.

Grieve ing,ly.	Admire ing,ly.	Doubt ing,ly.
Frown ing,ly.	Despair ing,ly.	Fawn ing,ly.
Surprise ing,ly.	Enchant ing,ly.	Agonize ing,ly.
Loathe ing,ly.	Pine ing,ly.	Love ing,ly.
Charm ing,ly.	Despair ing,ly.	Last ing,ly.

ic } al. }	Pertaining to, relating to, like.
ical.	(The same as above.)
ically.	In a manner pertaining to, or in a——manner.

Deist ic,al,,ly.	Democrat ic,al,,ly.	Method ic,al,,ly.
Drama tic,al,,ly.	Poet ic,al,,ly.	Metaphor ic,al,,ly.
Druid ic,al,,ly.	Angel ic,al,,ly.	Alphabet ic,al,,ly.
Mechanic al,ly.	Atheist ic,al,,ly.	Grammat ic,al,,ly.

able } ible. }	That may be, &c.
ably } ibly. }	In a manner that may be, or in a——manner.
ableness } ibleness. }	The property or quality that may be, &c.

More able,ness ably.	Corrupt able,ness ably.
Change able,ness ably.	Demonstrate ble,ness bly.
Censure able,ness ably.	Perceptible ibly ability.
Charge able,ness ably.	Honor able,ness ably.
Adore able,ness ably.	Blame able,ness ably.
Tame able,ness.	Commend able,ness ably.
ive.	Tending to, the power of, or the nature of.
ively.	In a manner tending to, or in a——manner.
iveness.	The quality tending to, or having the power of.

- Endow**, norm. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, to enrich or settle on, to induce. ed er ing ment. *un ed.*
- Entertain**, f. To receive and treat with hospitality, to lodge, to please and amuse. ed er ing,ly ment. *un ed ing,ness. Teneo, to hold.*
- Entrance**, f. To put in a trance, to withdraw the soul, enraptured. ed ing. *dis ed ing.*
- Escort**, f. A guard, a body of armed men protecting something. ed ing. *un ed.*
- Espy**, f. To see at a distance, to discover. *un ed. Specio, to look.*
- Eternal**, Aeternus. Without beginning or end, immortal. ist ize ly. Etern ity ify ize,ed,ing. *co al.*
- Exempt**, f. To be free or permit to be free from any charge or burden, to free by privilege. ed ing ion. *un ed. Emo, to buy.*
- Expect**, *Ex-specto expectatum.* To wait for, to look for either good or evil, er ing ant ancy ance able ation. *un ed,ly,ness. Specio, to see or look.*
- Expunge**, *Expungo.* To blot out as with a pen, to efface or erase. ed ing. *Pungo, to prick or sting.*
- Fade**, f. To lose color, to decay, lose strength, to vanish. ed ing,ness. *un ed ing,ness.*
- Fair**, sax. Clear from spots, beautiful, frank, honest plain. ly ness. *un ly ness.*
- Faith**, w. Belief, assent of the mind, trust, confidence. ful,ly,ness less,ness. *un ful,ly,ness. Fides, faith.*
- Familiar**, *Familiaris.* Pertaining to a family, domestic, easy in conversation, intimate. ity ize,ed,ing ly. *un ity. Familia, a family.*
- Feeble**, sp. Weak, infirm, sickly, not loud, wanting force. ness y. *en ing ment.*
- Fluid**, *Fluidus.* Any substance whose parts move easily like water. ity ness, *semi. Fluo to flow.*

Accelerate ed ing ion ory. Narrate ed ing ion ory.  
 Obligate ed ing ion ory. Expostulate ed ing ion ory.  
 Indicate ed ing ion ory. Dilate ed ing ion ory.

ant } (The judicious use of) *ing*, or the per  
 ent. } *ent*, in many words, has a very a  
 ilar import to a *present* Participle.

antly }  
 enly. } In a manner &c, or in a——manner.

Indulge ent, is *yielding*.  
 Indulgently in a *yielding manner*.  
 Recumbent, *leaning, reclining*.  
 Defendant, the *person* who defends.  
 Accordant, *agreeing* to or with.  
 Confident, *trusting* with.

Depend ent.	Differ ent.	Emerge ent.
Concur rent.	Reside ent.	Cohere ent.
Assist ant.	Repent ant.	Absorb ent.

able }  
 ible. } That may be, &c.

ability }  
 ibility. } The property or quality that may be, &c.

Penetrate ble ability.	Rule 8.	Digest ible ibility.
Change able ability.		Culpa ble ability.
Commute able ability.		Falli ble ability.
Compress ible ibility.		Credi ble ability.
Resist ible ibility.		Proba ble ability.
Defense ible ibility.		Possi ble ability.
Access ible ibility.		Combusti ble ability.
Accept able ability.		Invinci ble ability.
Contract ible ibility.		Admissi ble ability.

ance ancy } The state, condition, or result. Some-  
 ence ency. } times the act of, or thing.

Accord ance.	Cohere ence ency.
Appear ance.	Differ ence.
Disturb ance.	Depend ence ency.
Conform ance.	Confide ence.
Achieve ance.	Revere ence.
Affirm ance.	Attend ance.
Defy ance.	Concur rence rency

ed.	Did or was.
edly.	In a——manner. (Repeat the word where the blank is.)
edness.	The quality of being, or state, &c.

*Example.*

Guardedly, in a (guarded) Conceitedness, the state of being conceited.

Learnedly. In a manner learned, or in (a learned) manner.

Interrupt ed,ly.	Remove ed,ness.
Reserve ed,ly.	Impoverish ed,ly,ness.
Guard ed,ly,ness.	Invert ed,ly.
Resolve ed,ly,ness.	Content ed,ly,ness.
Confuse ed,ly,ness.	Convex ed,ly.
Deform ed,ly,ness.	Refine ed,ly,ness.
Conceit ed,ly,ness.	Amaze ed,ly,ness.

*al*, is a very common suffix after *ic*. And after *al*, we frequently have, *ize* *ism* *ist* *ly* *ity*, or some of them. Do fine the following.

Democrat ic,al,,ly.	Natural ism ist ly ize.
Domestic al,ly	Calvin ism ist,ic,,al.
Partial ity ist ly ize.	Magic al,ly.
Pedant ic,al,,ly.	Academic al,ly.
Atheist ic,al,,ly.	Hypocrit ic,al,,ly.

ly.	Like, in a manner.
liness.	The quality like, or state.

Friend ly,ness.	Love ly,ness.
Ghost ly,ness. Rule 2.	God ly,ness.
Gentleman ly,ness.	Neighbor ly,ness.
Man ly,ness.	Lone ly,ness.
Modest ly.	Coward ly,ness.

ship. The office of, state of, or territory.

Professor ship.	Consul ship.
Legislate or,ship.	Probation ship.
Part ner,ship.	Chancellor ship.
Relation ship.	Town ship.

Words ending in *le* are commonly suffixed with *ed* *ing*, or some of them, as,

Muffle <i>ed er ing</i>	Tipple <i>ed er ing</i> .
Fable <i>ed er ing</i> .	Tackle <i>ed ing</i> .
Swindle <i>ed er ing</i> .	Mantle <i>ed er ing</i> .
Tattle <i>er ing</i> .	Ramble <i>ed er ing</i> .
Scuffle <i>ed er ing</i> .	Scribble <i>ed er ing</i> .
Grumble <i>ed er ing</i> .	Babble <i>er ing</i> .

<i>fy</i> .	To make.
<i>fied</i> .	Did or was. Rule 2.
<i>fier</i> .	The person or thing.
<i>fying</i> .	Continuing to, &c.
<i>fication</i> .	The act of, &c. Rule 7.
<i>en</i> .	To make, did or more.
<i>ened</i> .	Was made, &c.
<i>ening</i> .	Continuing to, &c.
<i>ener</i> .	The person, or thing, &c.

Clarify <i>ed er ing cation</i> .	Sweet <i>en,ed,er,ing</i>
Simplify <i>ed ing cation</i> .	Mad <i>den,ed,ing</i> .
Gratify <i>ed er ing cation</i> .	Fresh <i>en,ed</i> .
Modify <i>ed er ing cation</i> .	Like <i>en,ed,ing</i> .
Salify <i>ed ing cation</i> .	Deep <i>en,ed,ing</i> .
Sanctify <i>ed er ing cation</i>	Hard <i>en,ed,ing,er</i> .
Notify <i>ed ing cation</i> .	Fat <i>ten,ed,ing,er</i>
Testify <i>ed er ing cation</i> .	White <i>en,ed,ing,er</i> .

some.	Possessing a degree of, or somewhat.
somely.	In a manner possessing a degree of, or in a——manner.
someness.	The quality possessing a degree of, or state.

Trouble <i>some,ly,ness</i> .	Loathe <i>some,ly,ness</i> .
Lone <i>some,ly,ness</i> .	Fulsome <i>ly ness</i> .
Glad <i>some,ly,ness</i> .	Cumber <i>some,ly,ness</i> .
Delight <i>some,ly,ness</i> .	Meddle <i>some,ness</i> .
Irk <i>some,ly,ness</i> .	Humor <i>some,ly</i> .

There are but few words in *ion*, to which additional suffixes are united, and those commonly of the following character.

Nation <i>al,ly,ity,ize,ness</i> .	Question <i>er ary ist less able</i> .
Portion <i>ed er ing ist</i> .	Caution <i>ed er ing ary</i> .

Passion less ary ate,ly.	Notion al,ly,ity ist.	
Station al ary er.	Faction ary ist.	
Action able ably ary.	Pension ed er ing ary.	
ory	Pertaining to, the nature of, power of, or place where.	
orily.	In a manner pertaining to, or the nature of	
oriness.	The quality pertaining to, &c.	
Contradict ory,ly,ness.	Observe atory.	
Mandate ory.	Exculpate ory.	
Consola tory.	Deposit ory.	
Prohibit ory.	Expostulate ory.	
ism,	The principles of, the state of, or peon- liar to.	
Pagan ism.	Federal ism.	Method ism.
Heathen ism.	Republican ism.	Tory ism.
Puritan ism.	Patriot ism.	Anglicism.
ry } ary } lar. }	Relating to, pertaining to.	
Aliment ary.	Muscular.	Titular.
Testament ary.	Consular.	Insular.
Element ary.	Lunar.	Jugular.
Supplement ary.	Secular.	Tubular.
Imagine ary.	Globular.	Circular.
Peasant ry.	Mimic ry.	Image ry.
cy } ty } ity. }	These imply the <i>actual state</i> , or <i>real con-</i> <i>dition</i> ; or the quality converted into a substance, and may be rendered the state, condition, or quality.	
<i>Stupid</i> , is a quality, <i>stupidity</i> , is a state.		
Liberal ity.	Prosper ity.	Delicate cy.*
Equal ity.	Fragil ity.	Intricate cy.
Vital ity.	Ductile ity.	Obstinate cy.
Moral ity.	Stupid ity.	Accurate cy.
Mortal ity.	Local ity.	Obstinate cy.
Brutal ity.	Hostile ity.	Legitimate cy.

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\* *te* is dropped before *cy*, Rule 8.

## SECTION XVI.

*Third Exercise.*

AN exercise in carrying the primitive through its derivative forms.

Communicate, To impart.	ed ing ion ive,ness ory able,ness bility.
Compare, To liken things.	ed er ing ison ative,ly able ably.
Compassion, Pity.	ary ate,ly,ness able.
Defense, A protection.	ed less,ness ive,ly ible.
Deject, To cast down.	ed,ly,ness ing ion ly ory.
Expect, To wait for.	er ing ant ance ancy able ation ative.
Force, To compel.	ed,ly,ness ful,ly less ible,ness ibly ing.
Govern, To rule over.	ed ing or ess ant ance able ment,al.
Honor, To reverence.	ed er ing less able,ness ably ary.
Indicate, To point out.	ed ing ion ive,ly or ory.
Instruct, To teach.	ed ing ion ive,ly,ness or ress ible.
Joy, Mirth.	ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness ous,ly ness.
Know, To understand.	er ing,ly able.
Lax, Loose.	ly ness ity ation ative,ness.
Method, A way or manner.	ic,al,,ly ist,ic,,al ism ize.
Narrate, To tell or rehearse.	ed ing ion ive,ly or ory able.
Obstruct, To block up.	ed er ing ion ive.
Popular, Pertaining to the people.	ly ity ize,ed,ing,ate,ed,ing,ion ous,ly,ness.
Quarrel, To contend.	er ing ous some,ly,ness.
Recognize, To recollect.	ed ing or ee ance able.
Remove, To change place.	ed,ness er ing al able ability.
Separate, To part.	ed ing ly ion ness ist or ory ble,ness bility.
Sense, Feeling, Reason.	ful less,ly,ness ation ible,ness ibility itive,ly.
Thought, Meditation.	ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness.

Traduce, To vilify.	ed er ing,ly ment ent ible tion tive.
Use, To occupy, custom.	ed ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness ance er age,er able ual,ly,ness.
Utter, To speak.	ed er ing ance able.
Vapor, Moisture, elastic fluid.	ate,ion able ability ed ize,ed,- ing,ation ous,ly,ness.
Venerate, To reverence.	ed ing ion or ble,ness bly bility.
Wake, Not to sleep.	ful,ly,ness er ing en,er,ing,ed.
Yield, To give up.	ed er ing,ly,ness ance able,- ness.
Yellow, A color.	ness ish,ness.
Zeal, Engagedness.	less ous,ly,ness ot,ic,,al.
Zone, A girdle.	ed less nar.
Accuse, To blame	ed er ing ant able ation ative,ly atory.
Affirm, To assert positively.	ed er ing able ably ant ance ation ative,ly.
Beauty, An assemblage of graces.	} ous,ly,ness ful,ly,ness less fy,er,ing.
Benefit, An act of kindness.	
To do good.	} ed ing.
Allow, To grant.	ed er ing ance able,ness ably.

*Manner of discovering Latin Roots.*

When the English word is derived from a Latin *derivative*, the prefix to the Latin root, is *italicised*, or the root is given in addition. If the English word is from a Latin noun, participle or supine, of regular formation, nothing more is commonly necessary than to *italicise* the prefix, and thus show the primitive; which is usually done in the following tables:—

For example, the English word *Inscribe*, is from the Latin *Inscribo*, where *in* being *italicised*, leaves *scribo* unitalicised as the root. So *obstruct*, is from *obstructum*, where *ob* is likewise italicised, leaving *structum*, as the regular supine from *struo*, its root. In this manner *Latin* primitives and derivatives may generally be distinguished.

As this work is specially designed to aid English scholars, who have *no* knowledge of the classics, and con-



sequently could not trace out *very remote* derivations, it was thought advisable for *their* benefit, to accommodate the arrangement in *this* respect, to *their* understandings, by giving those words whose signification is *greatly* expanded, under different heads, or repeating the *root*, in connection with such prefixes, as in each case, would best correspond with the several primitive meanings.

For example; *An,nounce*, signifies, to publish or declare to, and in natural connection is *pronounce*. But *Re,nounce*, means to disown, or reject, and in accordance with *this*, is *de,nounce*; yet both words have the same root. Also *Instruct*, to teach, *Construe* to translate, *structure*, a building, *obstruct*, to block up, and *destroy* to pull down, are from the same root, *struo* to build. All these words have corresponding prefixes, and when relatively arranged the whole becomes perfectly intelligible to the English scholar.

The scholar must remember that some of the prefixes, and especially *un*, rarely combine with the primitive word till it has assumed some of its derivative forms; as *Faith* cannot be *unfaith*, but *unfaithful*.

A little observation of the tables where all the suffixes are carried out with the prefixes, will afford the best guide on this point. *re* and *un*, are prefixed to adjectives and participles almost at pleasure; and are not *always* inserted in this work where they might be used with propriety. *all*, *high* and *self*, like prefixes, are extensively used in composition as *All-amazed*, *High-minded*, *Self-sufficient*, &c

## SECTION XVII.

### *Fourth Exercise.*

All the prefixes used in this exercise mean as follows:—

<i>un</i>	Means <i>not</i> or <i>without</i> , <i>Unalarmed</i> , <i>not</i> alarmed, or it means <i>undoing</i> , as <i>unbraid</i> , to <i>separate</i> the threads.
<i>mis</i> .	Means <i>wrong</i> , as <i>Misbehave</i> , to behave <i>wrong</i> .
<i>sub</i> .	<i>under</i> or <i>beneath</i> . <i>Subastral</i> , <i>under</i> the stars or <i>beneath</i> the stars

semi	}	<i>one half. Semi-diameter, half the diameter</i>
hemi		
demi.		
im in.		
		<i>Hemisphere, Demi-wolf.</i>
		<i>not, the want of, or without. Inopulent, not wealthy, or without wealth. Improper, not proper.</i>
il non.		<i>not. Illegal not legal. non-emphatic, not emphatic.</i>
inter.		<i>between. Interlink, to link between.</i>
ante.		<i>before. Ante-meridian, before noon.</i>
post.		<i>after. Post-meridian, after noon.</i>
co.		<i>in connection with. Co-partner, a partner in connection with.</i>
re.		<i>again or back. Re-echo, to echo back. Re-enjoy, to enjoy again.</i>
out.		<i>going beyond. Out-knave, going beyond in knavery.</i>
self.		<i>One's own person. Self-neglect, neglecting one's self.</i>
over.		<i>too much. Over-noisy, too much noise</i>
en.		<i>in, or to make. En-circle, to circle in.</i>
dis.		<i>not or separating from. Dishonest, not honest. Dis-member, to separate a limb.</i>

Now let children spell, form and define, all the words in this first exercise, till the whole process has become perfectly familiar. This will not only perfect them in spelling, and defining the words in this Section, but will give them a general view of the *radical* principles, in the formation of ALL derivative words, not merely in *this* book, but in the whole language, and by proper mental discipline, continued in this manner, will, unavoidably ensure clearness of thought, and perspicuity of expression for life.

#### ABBREVIATIONS.

*f.* stands for French—*sax.* for Saxon—*norm.* Norman—*gr.* Greek—*g.* German—*d.* Dutch—*ir.* Irish—*it.* Italian—*sp.* Spanish—*w.* Welsh—*dan.* Danish—*goth.* Gothic. The Latin words are given when the English word is directly or more remotely derived from Latin. When two or more Latin words are given, it will be plainly perceivable from which one each of the English derivatives are formed.

- un. Abash. To make the spirits to fall, to make ashamed or confused. ed ing ment. *un* ed.
- re. Accost, f. To speak to first, to address face to face, to approach. ed ing able.
- un. Alarm, f. An out cry, giving notice of danger, to rouse or disturb with fear. ed ing,ly ist. *un* ed.
- un. Answer, sax. To speak in return, to be equivalent or suitable to, to reply. It has many senses. ed er ing able,ness ably. *un* ed able,ness ably.
- un. Argue, Arguo. To reason, debate or dispute, to prove or evince. ed er ing ment,al,able,ation,ative,,ly. *un* ed. Rule 4.
- un. Arrest, f. To take a person with a warrant, to stop or hinder. ed er ing ment ation or. *un* ed.
- sub. Astral, gr. Pertaining to the stars. *sub*.
- un. Attire, norm. To dress, ornamental clothes. ed er ing. *un* ed.
- un. Bashful. Having a down cast look, modest, very modest. ly ness. *un*.
- mis. Behave, gr. To act, to conduct well or ill. ed ing ior. *mis* ed ior.
- un. Betray, sax. To deliver into the hands of another by treachery, to disclose, mislead or deceive. ed er ing. *un* ed. Rule 2.
- un. Blame, f. To censure or find fault with, a crime or fault. ed er ing ful less,ly,ness able,ness ably. *un* ed able,ness ably.
- un. Blend, sax. To mix or mingle together. ed er ing. *un* ed.
- un. Bless, sax. To express a wish or desire to make happy, to consecrate or set apart. er ing ed,ly,ness. *un*.
- un. Blunt, sax. Having a thick edge or point, abrupt, wanting civility. ed ing ly ness. *un* ed.
- un. Bribe, ir. A reward bestowed or offered, to pervert judgment, that which seduces. er,y. *un* ed able. . .
- un. Brother, sax. A human male born of the same parents, any one closely united. ly less hood. *un* ly.

- anti. Cosmetic, gr. Beautifying, improving beauty. al,ly  
*anti.*
- de. Coy, f. Modest, reserved, shy. ish ly ness. *de ed*  
ing. *unde ed.*
- re un. Cross, w. A gibbet, to transverse, ill-humored. ed  
ing ly ness. *re ed ing. un ed.*
- re. Crude, Crudus. Raw, not cooked, in a natural state,  
rough, harsh, undigested. ly ness ity. *re*  
ency escence escency escent.
- en. Danger, f. Peril, risk, exposure to injury or loss.  
less ous,ly,ness. *en ed ing ment.*
- un. Defile, f. To make unclean. Also, a narrow passage.  
ed er ing ment. *un ed.*
- pre un. Design, *Designo.* To delineate a figure, to project,  
to plan. er ing less,ly ful,ness ed,ly ate,ed,  
or,ive,ing,ion. *un ed,ly,ness ing. pre ed*  
ing. *Signum, a sign.*
- un. Dilate, *Dilato.* To expand, enlarge, or widen. ed  
ing or ble ion bility. *un ed. Latus, broad.*
- in. Dilatory, f. and Latus. Drawing out; hence slow,  
late, tardy. ly ness. *in.*
- un. Dilute, *Diluo.* To wash, to render more liquid,  
make thin or weak. ed er ing ion ent.—  
*un ed.*
- in. Dignity, *Dignitas.* True honor, nobleness of mind,  
rank or elevation. fy,ed,cation. *in. Digi-*  
nus, *worthy.*
- un. Diploma, gr. A writing giving authority, privilege,  
or honor. cy tic tist. *un tic.*
- un. Divorce, f. A legal dissolution of the marriage con-  
tract. ed er ing ive ment. *un ed. Di and*  
verto.
- Discard, Sp. To dismiss, to cast off or reject. ed  
ing ure.
- Distrain, *Distringo.* To seize for debt, to rend or  
tear. ed or ing able.
- Discomfit, f. To rout or defeat, to scatter in flight.  
ed ing ure.
- un. Drama, gr. A composition representing a picture of  
human life. tic,al,,ly tist tize. *un tic,al.*

- un. Deny, f. To contradict, refuse, reject, disown, not to yield. *er al able. un able ably.*
- un. Deserve, *Deservio*. To merit, to be worthy of either good or evil. *ed,ly ing,ly er. un ed,ly,ness ing,ly. Servus, a slave.*
- un. Desire, f. An emotion of the mind for the attainment of some object, love, appetite. *ed er ing ous,ly,ness able,ness. un able.*
- un. Despise. To contemn, scorn or disdain, to have the lowest opinion of. *ed,ness ing,ly er al able. un ed. De-Specio, to look down.*
- over. Difficult, *Difficilis*. Hard to be made or done, attended with difficulty, not easily performed. *y. over. Facilis, easy.*
- un. Divulge, *Divulgo*. To make public, to disclose or tell. *ed er ing ation. un ed. Vulgus, the common people.*
- re Double, f. To fold, twice the sum, to increase twice as much. *y ed er ing ness. re ed ing. Duo, two.*
- un. Doubt, f. To waver in opinion, to hesitate, to question or fear. *ed er ing,ly fully,ness less,ly. un ed,ly ing. Dubitus, doubtful.*
- over. Earnest, *sax*. Eager to obtain, zealous, serious, first fruits, a reality. *ness ly. over.*
- re. Echo, *Echo*. Sound reflected from a solid body, to resound. *ed ing. re ed ing.*
- un. Elate, *Elatus*. Raised, elevated in mind, proud, haughty. *ed,ly ing or ion. un ed. Fero, latum, to carry, or bear.*
- un. Embellish, f. To adorn, beautify or decorate, to make elegant. *ed er ing ment. un ed.*
- un. Embroider, f. To border with ornamental needle work. *ed er ing y. un ed.*
- Emanate, *Emano*. To issue from a source, to flow from. *ing ion ive. Mano, to flow like drops.*
- n.n. Emphas, is, } gr. A particular stress of voice given to certain words.
- Emphatic. } *ize ally. non al.*
- Emulate, *Aemulor*. To strive to equal or excel, to vie with, to rival. *ed ing ion ive or ress Aemulus, vying with*

- un. Endow, norm. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, to enrich or settle on, to induce. ed er ing ment. *un ed.*
- un. Entertain, f. To receive and treat with hospitality, to lodge, to please and amuse. ed er ing,ly ment. *un ed ing,ness. Teneo, to hold.*
- un. Entrance, f. To put in a trance, to withdraw the soul, enraptured. ed ing. *dis ed ing.*
- un. Escort, f. A guard, a body of armed men protecting something. ed ing. *un ed.*
- un. Espy, f. To see at a distance, to discover. *un ed. Specio, to look.*
- co. Eternal, Aeternus. Without beginning or end, immortal. ist ize ly. Etern ity ify ize,ed,ing. *co al.*
- un. Exempt, f. To be free or permit to be free from any charge or burden, to free by privilege. ed ing ion. *un ed. Emo, to buy.*
- un. Expect, *Ex-specto expectatum.* To wait for, to look for either good or evil, er ing ant ancy ance able ation. *un ed,ly,ness. Specio, to see or look.*
- Expunge, *Expungo.* To blot out as with a pen, to efface or erase. ed ing. *Pungo, to prick or sting.*
- un. Fade, f. To lose color, to decay, lose strength, to vanish. ed ing,ness. *un ed ing,ness.*
- un. Fair, sax. Clear from spots, beautiful, frank, honest plain. ly ness. *un ly ness.*
- un. Faith, w. Belief, assent of the mind, trust, confidence. ful,ly,ness less,ness. *un ful,ly,ness. Fides, faith.*
- un. Familiar, *Familiaris.* Pertaining to a family, domestic, easy in conversation, intimate. ity ize,ed,ing ly. *un ity. Familia, a family.*
- en. Feeble, sp. Weak, infirm, sickly, not loud, wanting force. ness y. *en ing ment.*
- semi. Fluid, *Fluidus.* Any substance whose parts move easily like water. ity ness, *semi. Fluo to flow.*

- un. Forbear, sax. To stop, cease, delay, to abstain from, to omit. *ance er ing. un ing.*
- un. Forfeit, f. To lose by some fault, offense, or crime. *ed er ing ure able. un ed.*
- re. Fund, f. Stock or capital, money, income, abundance. *re ed ing.*
- un. Furl, f. To draw up, to contract as sails. *ed ing un ed.*
- un. Generous, Generosus. Being of honourable birth noble, liberal, bountiful. *ly ness. un ly* Genus from Gigno.
- un. Genteel, f. Polite, well bred, easy in manners and behavior. *ly ness. un ly.* Genus, *a race or kind.*
- un. Gentle, Genus. Well born, mild, tame, meek, not violent. *man,ly ness. un man,ly ness.*
- un. Grant, norm. To admit as true what is not proved, to allow, to yield, give or concede. *ed or ee ing able. un ed.*
- un. Greet, sax. To address with expressions of kind wishes, to salute. *ed er ing.* Gratus, *favor.*
- in. Gratitude, Gratitude. An emotion of the heart towards a benefactor, excited by a favor. Gratus, *a favor, grateful.*
- un. Hazard, f. Chance, accident, danger, peril, to expose to chance. *ed er ing ous,ly able. un ed.*
- un. Health, from heal. That state in which all the parts of a living body are sound. *ful,ly,ness y,ness,ly less. un ful,ness y,ness,ly.*
- un. Heed, sax. To mind, to regard with care, caution, care. *ed ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness. un y ed ing ful.*
- un. Hesitate, Haesito. To stop or pause, to be in doubt or suspense, to stammer. *ing,ly ion ant ,ancy. un ing,ly* Haereo, *to stick.*
- dis. Honest, f. and Honor. Upright, just, fair in dealing, frank, sincere. *ly y. dis ly y.*
- un. Hope, sax. A desire of some good accompanied with some expectation. To desire. *ed ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness ing,ly. un ed ful.*

- anti.** *Poison*, f. A substance which, when taken into the stomach, destroys life; infectious, malignant. *ed er ing ous, ly, ness ful able. anti.*
- un.** *Portray*, f. To paint or draw the likeness of any thing. *ed er ing. un ed (y is not changed.)*
- de.** *Pred, al, Praeda.* Pertaining to prey, practicing plunder. *atory, aceous. de. ate, ed, ing, ion, ory.*
- anti.** *Prelate*, f. A dignitary of the church, a bishop. *ship ic, al, ly, cy. anti ical. Pre and Latus, from Fero.*
- un**
- de.** *Privation, Privatio, Privus.* The act of removing something needed, the state of being deprived. *ive, ly, ness. De-privo, to take from. ed er ing ment able ation. unde ed.*
- un.** *Privilege, Privilegium.* A peculiar benefit enjoyed by one or more beyond others. *ed ing. Pri- vus and lege, from lex, law.*
- un**
- omni.** *Proli, fic, Proles-Facio.* Making fruitful, producing an abundance. *al, ly, ness ation acy. omni.*
- un.** *Promulge, Fromulgo.* To publish, teach, or proclaim. *ed er ing ate, ed, or, ing, ion. un ated.*
- anti.** *Puritan, Purus.* A dissenter from the Church of England. *ic; al, ly, ism izo. anti.*
- Punctual*, f. Exact, done at the exact time. *ist ity ly ness.*
- com.** *Pupil, Pupilla.* The apple of the eye. *Pupillus, a scholar. age ary. com.*
- im.** *Pregnable*, f. That may be taken by force. *im.*
- en.** *Ravish*, f. To seize and carry away by violence, to delight to ecstasy. *ed er ing, ly, ment. en. ed ing ment.*
- arch.** *Rebel, Rebellis, and Rebello.* One who revolts from the government, also to revolt. *led ler ling lion lious, ly, ness. arch. Bellum, war.*
- un.** *Reciprocate, Reciproco.* To interchange, to alter. *ate. ed ing ion, ly, ness. un ed. Capió, to take.*
- inter.** *Reign, Regno.* To possess sovereign power, to rule as a king. *ed er ing. inter.*



- re.** Loan, *sax.* The act of lending, that which is lent.  
ed ing. *re* ed ing.
- un.** Maim, *f.* To deprive of the use of a limb, to injure,  
cripple, or disable. ing ed,ness. *un* ed.
- un.** Mean, *sax.* Wanting dignity, base. Also the mid-  
dle point; also to have in mind or intend.  
ing ly ness. *un* ing.
- dis.** Member, *Membrum.* A limb of animal bodies, a  
clause or part of a discourse, an individua.  
of community. ed ship. *dis* ed ing ment.
- ante** Meridian, *f.* At mid-day, a circle in the heavens.  
onal,ly,ity. *ante.*
- re.** Mold, *sax.* 1. Soft earth. 2. To shape. 3. To  
cover with mold. ed ing able y,ness er,ing  
*un* ed.
- un.** Molest, *f.* To trouble, disturb or render uneasy. ed  
er ing ful ation. *un* ed.
- un.** Muffle, *d.* To cover from the weather, to blindfold  
ed er ing. *un.*
- self.** Murder, *sax.* To kill a human being unlawfully. ed  
er ess ing ous,ly. *un* ed.
- re.** Murmur, *Murmur.* A low sound, to complain, to  
grumble. er ing,ly ous. *un* ed ing.  
Need, *sax.* Want, necessity, a state that requires  
aid or relief. ed er ful,ly ing y,ly,ness less,  
ly,ness.
- self.** Neglect, *Neglectus.* To omit by carelessness or de-  
sign, to postpone. ed er ful,ly ing,ly ion  
ive. *self.* *Nec*-lectus, *not* choosing.
- un.** Neighbor, *f.* An inhabitant of the same vicinity. ly,  
ness ing ship hood. *un* ly.
- un.** Notice, *Notitia.* Observation by any of the senses,  
civility, respect, remark. ed ing. *un* ed.  
*Nosco, to know.*
- post.** Nuptial, *Nuptialis.* Pertaining to marriage. *post.*  
*Nubo, to marry.*
- un.** Nurture, *f.* To feed, nourish, bring up or educate.  
Food or diet. ed ing. *un* ed. *Nutrio, to*  
*nurse.*
- in.** Opulent, *Opulentus.* Wealthy, rich, affluent. ly  
once. *in* ent.

- ter, to pollute. ed ing y. *be* ed er ing.  
*unde* ed.
- un.** Smooth, *sax*. Having an even surface, evenly spread, glossy. ed er en ly ness. *un*.
- be** Sot, *f*. A stupid person, a blockhead, an habitual drunkard. tish,ly,ness. *be* ted,ly,ness ting.
- be.** Spangle. A small plate of shining metal, as an ornament. ed ing. *be* ed ing.
- anti.** Spasm, Spasmus. An involuntary contraction of the muscles. odic. *anti* odic.
- un.** Speculate, Speculator. To meditate, to purchase goods with a view of gaining a profit. ion ist ive,ly,ness or ory. *un* ive.
- re.** Stagnate, Stagno, Stagnum. To cease to flow or move, to become dull. ion ant,ancy. *re* ion ant.
- un.** Staunch, } *sax*. To stop the flowing of blood, sound,  
 Stanch, } firm. ed er ing less ness. *un* ed.
- inter.** Stellar, } Stellaris. Pertaining to the stars. y. *inter*
- con.** Stellate, } Stella. A star. ed ing ion. *con* ion.
- Supersede, Super-sedeo. To make void or useless by superior power, to come in the room of. ed ing ure. Sedeo, *to sit*.
- un.** Surprise, *f*. To come or fall upon suddenly, to confuse. ed ing,ly al. *un* ed.
- un.** Sustain, Sustineo. To bear, uphold or support, to assist. ed er ing able. *un* ed. Teneo, *to hold*.
- Symbol, Symbolum. The sign of any moral thing by images or properties of natural things, an emblem. ic, al,ly ism ize,ation,ing.
- Synopsis, *gr*. A general view of the principal parts.
- Terse, } Tersus. Cleanly written, neat. ly ness.  
 } Deterge, Detergo. To cleanse. ed ent ing.
- super.** Terrene, Terrenus, Terra. Pertaining to the earth. *super*.
- extra.** Territory, Territorium. A tract of land under the dominion of some state. al,ly. *extra* al.
- mono.** Theo,machy, *gr*. Theos, God, and Machē, to fight; hence, fighting against the gods. ist. *mono*

- un.** Prune. To lop off superfluous branches, to dress or trim. ed er ing. *un* ed.
- Public, Publicus. Pertaining to a nation, common, open to common use, the general body of a nation. ly ity ness.
- un.** Punish, Punio. To affect with pain, to chastise, to pain. ed er ing ment able,ness. *un* ed ing Poena, *punishment, pain.*
- un.** Quench. sax. To extinguish, to put out, to destroy ed er ing less ably. *un* ed able,ness ably.
- un.** Quell, sax. To curb or subdue, to quiet, to allay, to restore to peace. ed er ing. *un* ed.
- un.** Question. f. and quaestio. The act of asking, inquiry, the subject of dispute. able,ness ary ed er ing ist less. *un* able,ness ably ed ing Quaero, *to ask.*
- un.** Quick, sax. Swift, hasty, active, brisk, alive, to revive. en,er,ing,ed ly ness. *un* ened.
- un.** Ransack, dan. To search thoroughly, to pillage, to violate. ed ing. *un* ed.
- mis.** Rate, Ratus. Price or amount stated or fixed on any thing, tax, settled allowance, ratio. ed er able ably. *mis.* Reor, *to judge or think.*
- un.** Real, Realis. Actual existence, true, genuine, not fictitious. ity ize,ed,ing,ation. *un* ity. Res, *a thing.*
- un.** Refute, Refuto. To disprove and overthrow by argument. ed er ing al able ation. *un* ed.
- co.** Regent, Regens. Ruling, governing, exercising authority. ess ship. *co.* Rego, *to rule*, Rex, *a king.*
- un.** Regret, f. Grief, sorrow of mind, remorse, to grieve ted ting ful,ly.
- un.** Repeat, Repeto. To do, make, attempt or utter again. ed. er ing, *un* ed.
- un.** Reprieve, f. To respite after sentence of death, to suspend execution. *un* ed able.
- un.** Retaliate, Retalio. To return like for like, to repay by an act of the same kind. ed ing ion ory Talis, *such like.*

- ex mis ex** Cite, Cito. To call upon officially, to quote. **er**  
**mis fore** ess al ation atory. **ex ant able ate ation**  
**re** ative atory ed ment er. **unex ed. mis**  
ation. in er ed ant ing ation ment ability.  
Citeo, to move, or incite.
- con in un.** Coagulate, Coagulo. To congeal, curdle, or con-  
 crete. **ed ing ion ive or ble bility. un**  
ed ble. in ble. con ed ing ion.
- in.** Coerce, Coerceo. To restrain by force, to com-  
 pel. **ed ible ing ion ive,ly. in ible**  
Con-arceo, to restrain.
- dis con.** Color, Color. The property inherent in light,  
 to dye, to alter. **ed able ably ist less**  
ate ation ature ific. dis ed ing ation.  
undis ed.
- ob soli ambi** Colloquy, Colloquium. A dialogue or confer-  
**anti** ence. al st. al. Loquor, to speak.
- circum al.**
- mis pre self.** Conceit, It. Imagined, notion, fancy. **ed,ly,**  
ness less. pre. self ed,ness.
- un.** Condemn, Condemno. To pronounce guilty or  
 wrong. **er ed ing able. un ed. Con-**  
demnat ion ory. Damnus, hurt.
- un.** Confine, Confinis. The border or edge, to limit  
 or bound. **er ed ing ment less. un ed,**  
ly able. Finis, the end.
- self over**
- dif.** Con, fide, Confido. To trust or rely on, to com-  
 mit to. **ed er ent,ly,ness ence encial,ly.**  
over ence. self ence ent ing. dif enco  
ent,ly. Fides, faith, trust.
- all re un.** Conquer, f. To subdue or gain by force, to over-  
 come. **or ess ing ed able,ness. un ed**  
able,ness. re ed ing. all ing.
- dis in un** Console, Consolor. To comfort or alleviate grief.  
**ed er able ate,ion,ory. un ed ing. in**  
able ably. dis ate,ly,ness,ion ancy. So-  
lor, to comfort.

- un.** Prune. To lop off superfluous branches, to dress or trim. ed er ing. *un* ed.
- Public, Publicus. Pertaining to a nation, common, open to common use, the general body of a nation. ly ity ness.
- un.** Punish, Punio. To affect with pain, to chastise, to pain. ed er ing ment able,ness. *un* ed ing Poena, *punishment, pain.*
- un.** Quench. sax. To extinguish, to put out, to destroy ed er ing less ably. *un* ed able,ness ably.
- un.** Quell, sax. To curb or subdue, to quiet, to allay, to restore to peace. ed er ing. *un* ed.
- un.** Question. f. and quaestio. The act of asking, inquiry, the subject of dispute. able,ness ary ed er ing ist less. *un* able,ness ably ed ing Quaero, *to ask.*
- un.** Quick, sax. Swift, hasty, active, brisk, alive, to revive. en,er,ing,ed ly ness. *un* ened.
- un.** Ransack, dan. To search thoroughly, to pillage, to violate. ed ing. *un* ed.
- mis.** Rate, Ratus. Price or amount stated or fixed on any thing, tax, settled allowance, ratio. ed er able ably. *mis.* Reor, *to judge or think.*
- un.** Real, Realis. Actual existence, true, genuine, not fictitious. ity ize,ed,ing,ation. *un* ity. Res, *a thing.*
- un.** Refute, Refuto. To disprove and overthrow by argument. ed er ing al able ation. *un* ed.
- co.** Regent, Regens. Ruling, governing, exercising authority. ess ship. *co.* Rego, *to rule*, Rex, *a king.*
- un.** Regret, f. Grief, sorrow of mind, remorse, to grieve ted ting fully.
- un.** Repeat, Repeto. To do, make, attempt or utter again. ed. er ing, *un* ed.
- un.** Reprieve, f. To respite after sentence of death, to suspend execution. *un* ed able.
- un.** Retaliate, Retalio. To return like for like, to repay by an act of the same kind. ed ing ion ory. Talis, *such like.*

pre.	Decease, <i>Decessus</i> . Departure from this life, to die. ed ing. <i>pre</i> ed. Cedo, <i>to yield</i> .
un.	Decipher, f. To explain what is written in ciphers, to unravel. ed er ing. <i>un</i> ed able.
un.	Despair, f. and <i>Desperatus</i> . A hopeless state, without hope. er ing,ly able ful. <i>un</i> ing. <i>Spes, hope</i> .
pro un	De, test, <i>Detestor</i> , detestatus. To abhor, abominate, ed er ing able, ness ably ation. <i>un</i> ed. <i>pro</i> ed er ing ation ant,ism,ly. De and <i>Testis</i> .
un.	Defray, f. To pay expenses, to discharge. ed er ing ment. <i>un</i> ed.
in.	Desert, <i>Desertus</i> . An uninhabited waste, to forsake, deserving good or evil. er ed ing ion ful less,ly rice rix. <i>in</i> . De and <i>sertus</i> , from <i>sero</i> , <i>to sow</i> .
un	
pro.	De, tect, <i>Detectus</i> . To uncover, find out or discover. ed er ing ion. <i>un</i> ed. <i>re</i> ion. <i>pro</i> ed or,ship ing ion ive ress orate. <i>Tego, to cover</i> .
in.	Doctrine, <i>Doctrina</i> . Truths of the gospel, or other truths. ally. <i>in</i> ate,ed,ing,ion. <i>Doceo, to teach</i> .
in.	Efficacy, <i>Efficacia</i> . Power to produce effects. ous,ly,ness. <i>in</i> ous,ly,ness. <i>Facio, to make</i> .
in un.	Elastic, f. Rebounding like a ball, flying back. ally ity. <i>un</i> . <i>in</i> ity.
dis.	Embroid, f. To involve in troubles, to perplex. ed ing ment. <i>dis</i> ed ing.
co pre.	Emption, <i>Emptio</i> . The act of buying. <i>pro</i> . <i>Emo, to buy</i> .
dis un.	Enchant, f. To practice sorcery, to delight. ed er ing,ly ment ress. <i>un</i> ed. <i>dis</i> ed er ing. <i>Cano, cantum, to sing</i> .
after.	Endeavor, norm. To exert physical or mental power, an attempt. ed er ing. <i>after</i> .
un.	Envy, f. To feel uneasiness in view of another's

nn.	prosperity. ing ed er ous,ly able. un ed ous.
inter	Equinoctial, Equus-nox. Pertaining to equal day and night. ly. inter.
un.	Equity, Æquitas. Strict justice, right. able, ness. un able. Equus, equal.
un.	Essay, f. To try or attempt, a trial or experiment. ed er ing ist. un ed.
dis mis self.	Esteem, f. To set a value, to prize. ed er ing able. dis ed ing. self. Æstimo.
in mis self.	Estimate, Æstimo. To judge of the value of any thing. or ed ing ble,ness ion ive. self ion. dis ion.
un.	Exert, Exertus. To thrust forth, emit, put forth or do. ed ing ion. un ed. Ex-sero.
in-un.	Expert, Expertus. Experienced, skilful, prompt. ly ness. un. in. Perior, to try.
un.	Explore, Exploro. To search for or pry into, to view with care. ed ing ment ation ator atory. un ed.
dis.	Explode, Explodo. To burst with force, to reject. ed ing er. dis ed ing. Explos ion ive. dis ion ive. Plaudo, to make a noise by clapping hands.
un.	Expend, Expendo. To lay out, disburse, use or consume. ed ing iture. un ed. Expense fully less ive,ly,ness. un ive.
pro.	Ex,pound, Expono. To explain, lay open, or interpret. ed er ing. pro ed er ing. Exposit ion ive or ory. Pono, to place.
un.	Extirpate, Extirpatus. To pluck up by the roots, to remove. ed or ing ion ble. un ed.
in un.	Extinguish, Extinguo. To put out, quench, or destroy. ed er ing able ment. un ed able ably. in able.
ds un	Fault, f. An error, mistake, or blunder. y ed er ful ily iness ing less,ness. un y. ds ed er ing.
un	
ds.	Flame, Flamma. A blaze, fire, ardor, rage. less

	ing,ly y. Flamma ble bility. Inflammation ble bility bleness tory. unin.
de in inter	Foliate, Foliatum. To spread over with a thin
extra supra	coat of tin, to furnish with leaves. ed
tri.	ing ion ure. inter. in. de ion. extra
	ceous. Folium, a leaf.
all un.	Forgive, sax. To pardon, remit or overlook. en
	ness er ing. un en ing. all ing.
un in	
con.	Genial, Genialis. That which causes to produce,
	cheering. ly. con ness ity. uncon.
	incon ity. Genus, a race, from Gigno.
extra poly.	Genus, Genus. A class of several species,
	plants of the same sort. extrageneus.
ag.	Grieve. To give pain of mind, to afflict, to
	mourn. ed er ing,ly ous,ly,ness. ag
	ed ing. Gravis, heavy.
ag.	Group, f. A cluster or crowd. ed ing. ag ed.
un.	Harass, f. To weary, fatigue, or tease. ed er
	ing. un ed.
un.	Harm, sax. To damage or injure in any way.
	ed ful,ly,ness ing less,ly,ness. un ed.
contra.	Impetus, Impetus. Force of motion. contra
	Impetu,ous,ly,ness,osity. Peto, to seek.
dis.	Incarcerate, Incarceratio. To imprison or put in
	jail. ion. dis ion. Carcer, a prison.
	un
en.	In,dorse, Indorsum. To write on the back of a
	paper, to assign. able ee er ment. en
	ment. un ed. Dorsum, the back.
over un.	Industry, Industria. Habitual diligence. ous,ly.
	un ous. over ous.
	ex
af con suf	In,flate, Inflatus. To fill with the breath, to swell
dif per.	ed ing ion. suf ion. exsuf ion. per ble
	re ion. af us ion. Flo, to blow.
inter.	In,sert, Insertus. To thrust in, to set among
	ed ing ion. re ed ing ion. inter ion
	Sero, to sow.



- an.** Success, *Successus*. The favorable termination of any purpose. *ful,ly,ness ion ive,ly,ness less,ly,ness* or. *un ful,ly,ness ive. Cedo, to yield, to depart.*
- un.** Tame, *sax*. To make gentle, to domesticate, to civilize, to subdue, spiritless. *ed er ing less able,ness. un ed able.*
- un.** Tarnish, *f*. To sully, to soil, to lose lustre or become dull. *ed ing. un ed.*
- un.** Tax, *f*. A rate or sum of money, to lay or impose on, or assess a sum, to charge or censure. *ed er ing able ation. un ed.*
- over.** Tedious, *Tædium*. Wearisome, tiresome, slowness. *ly ness. over. Tædet, it wearieth.*
- un.** Thank, *sax*. To express gratitude for a favor. *ed ful,ly,ness ing less,ness. un ed ful,ly,ness.*
- un.** Trouble, *f*. To agitate or disturb, to perplex or tease, affliction, calamity. *ed er some,ly,ness ing ous. un ed.*
- mis.** Understand, Under and stand. To know or comprehend, to have the same ideas as the person who speaks, to learn. *er ing,ly able. mis. ing.*
- un.** Urge, *Urgeo*. To press, drive or impel forward, to press by motives, to importune. *ed er ing ncy nt,ly. un ed.*
- un.** Varnish, *f*. A thick glossy liquid, an artificial covering, a fair external appearance, to cover. *ed er ing. un ed.*
- re.** Verberate, *Verbero*. To beat or strike. *ion. re ed ing ion ory.*
- un.** Vex, *Vexo*. To irritate, or make angry by little provocations, to plague, fret or to harass. *ation atious,ly,ness ed er. un ed.*
- Verd,ant, Viridans.** Green like grass, fresh, flourish *ing. ancly.*
- Verb, Verbum.** A word, a part of speech expressing action. *al,ly,ity,ize atim.*
- an.** Virtue, *Virtus*. Moral goodness, or excellence—various senses. *less oso ous,ly,ness al,ity,ly. un ous.*

## SECTION XVIII

*Fifth Exercise.*

- un. Actuate. To put into action, to move or incite. ed  
ing ion. *un* ed. Ago, *to do*; actum, *done*.
- all. Abhor, Abhorreo. To hate extremely, to loathe,  
despise or detest. rer red rence rency rent,  
ly. all red. Rule 5.
- super. Angel, gr. and Angelus. A spirit, a messenger sent  
from God. ic, al, ly, ness age. *super* ic.
- peri. Ap, helion, gr. *apo* from, *helios* the sun. That point  
of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun  
*peri*.
- semi. Aperture, Apertum. The act of opening, an opening  
semi. Aperio *to open*.
- peri. Apo, gee, gr. *Apo* from *gē* the earth. That point in  
a planet's orbit most distant from the earth.  
*peri*.
- Assidu, ous, Assiduus. Constant in application, atten-  
tive. ly ness ity. sedeo, *to sit*.
- anti. Asthma, gr. Shortness of breath, difficulty of breath-  
ing. tic. *anti* tic.
- un. Authentic, f. Having a genuine original, true, genu-  
ine. al, ly, ness ate, ed, ion, ing ly ity ness.
- ant.\* Arctic, gr. Northern constellation called the Bear.  
*ant*.
- un. Bail, f. To set free from arrest, to bail water from  
a boat, a person who procures the release of  
a prisoner. able er ed ee ment bond. *un* ed.
- semi. Barbarian, Barbarus. A man in a savage state. *semi*.
- un. Benign, Benignus. Kind disposition, generous, fa-  
vorable. ant ity ly. *un*.
- un. Blight, sax. A disease incident to plants, to blast.  
ed. *un*.
- fore. Bode, sax. To portend or foreshow, an omen. ment  
*fore* er ing ment. *unfore* ing.

\* For anti.

- in.** Canton, *It.* A small portion of land, or division of a territory. *al ing ed ize ment.ia.*
- un.** Canvass, *f.* To examine returns of votes, to seek, to debate. *ed er ing. un ed.*
- over.** Captious, *Captiosus.* Disposed to find fault, apt to cavil. *ly ness. over. Capio, to take.*
- omni.** Carnivorous, *Caro* flesh, and *voro* to devour; hence, Eating or feeding on flesh. *acity. omni.*
- anti.** Catholic, *gr.* Universal or general, not bigoted, a papist. *al ism ize ly ness. anti.*
- un.** Cause, *Causa.* The reason or motive that urges, that which produces an effect, sake, account, to produce. *ed less,ly,ness er ing able al,ty,ity,ly ation ative,ly ator. un ed.*  
Challenge, *norm.* A calling upon one to fight in single combat, a claim, to invite to a trial. *ed er ing able. un ed.*
- un.** Class, *Classis.* An order or rank of persons, a number of students, a scientific division, to place in ranks. *ic,al,,ly ify,ing,ed ific,ation. un ic,al.*
- anti.** Climax, *gr.* A figure of rhetoric, in which the sentence rises more forcibly. *anti.*
- in.** Commute, *Commuto.* To exchange one thing for another, to atone. *al ation ative,ly able ability. in able ably ability. un ed.*
- ac.** Complice, *It.* A confederate in some unlawful act. *ac. Plico, to fold together.*
- un.** Comprise, *f.* To contain or include. *ed er ing al un ed.*
- un.** Confiscate, *Confisco.* To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury. *ed ing ion or ory ble. un ed. Fiscus, a great money-bag.*
- un.** Conjugal, *Conjugal.* Belonging to marriage. *ly. un. Jugum, a yoke.*
- un.** Conjugate, *Conjugo.* To join. *ed ion. un ed.*  
Conspire, *Conspiro.* To agree or combine by oath to commit a crime, to plot. *er ing,ly ant ator ation acy.*
- un.** Corrode, *Corrodo.* To eat away by degrees, to prey upon. *ed ing ent iate ible ibility. un ed. Corros ion ive,ly,ness.*

- some one. *ally, ity age able etc, fon, or*  
un ize ify, ed, ing, cation. *im ally, ity ate, ed.*
- tran Per, spire, Per-spiro. To evacuate fluids of the body through the pores of the skin. *able ability ation atory ative. un able. trans able ing ation.*
- semi un. Petrify, Petra-facio. To convert to stone, to make callous. *ed ing cate, ion. un ed. Petrifaction ive. semi ion.*
- de. Pletho, ry, gr. Fullness of blood. *ra, ric, retic. de depleo, depletion.*  
 Pliant, f. That may be easily bent, flexible ness. *Plia, ble, bility, bleness. Pli- co, to fold.*
- counter com Plot. Any scheme, to contrive, a small extent of ground. *ted ter ting. com ted ter ting ment. counter ting. under.*
- dis im un. Plume, f. and Pluma. The feathers of a fowl, token of honor, pride. *less. un ed. im ed ous. dis ed ing.*
- re un. Polish, f. To make smooth, refinement in manners. *er ing ed, ness able ment. un ed.*
- dis super self un. Praise, commendation bestowed. *ed er ful less able ing worthy, ly, ness. un ed. super. dis ed er ing, ly ible.*
- un. Profane, *Profanus*. Irreverent to any thing sacred, to pollute. *ed er ing ly ness ity ation. un ed. Fanum, a temple.*
- un  
com un fore Promise, *Promissum*. Declaration made by one person to another. *ed er ing ee sory, ly. un ing. com ed er ing sorial. uncom ing. Pro and mitto, to send.*
- re  
im re un. Print, w. To impress letters or figures—variously used. *ed er ing less. un ed. re ed ing. im ed ing. reim ed ing.*
- im un. Propitiate, Propitio. To conciliate. *ed ing ion or ory ble. Propitious ly ness. un ous, ly. im ous.*
- ir un. Recover, f. To gain any thing, to obtain. *ed or ing ee able. un ed able. ir able, ness ably*

- noct.** Diurnal, Diurnus, dies or din. Daily, pertaining to the day. *noct.*
- un.** Domestic, Domesticus. Belonging to the house, living in retirement, tame. ally ant ate,ion  
*un* ated. Domus, *a house.*
- un.,** Elicit, Elicio. To draw out or bring to light, to deduce. ed ing ate,ion.  
Emblem, gr. To represent by similar qualities, allusive picture. atic,al,,ly atist ize,ed,ing.
- un.** Encounter, f. A meeting in contest, a single combat, a fight, to meet face to face. ed er ing  
*un* ed.
- un.** Enhance, norm. To raise or advance, to increase or aggravate. ed er ing ment. *un* ed.
- en.** Epi,demic, gr. *Epi*, upon; *Demos*, the people; popular or general disease. *en.*
- un.** Excise, Excisum. An inland duty, to lay a duty on goods used or consumed. ed man ing able.  
*un* ed.
- Exile, Exilium. Banishment, one sent into banishment. ed ing ment.
- re.** Ex,patriate, f. To banish, to quit one's country. ed ing ion. *re.* Patria, *a country.*
- im.** Ex,pedite, Expedio. To hasten or quicken motion, speedy. ly ion ive ious,ly.  
Impedo, od ing iment,al. Pes, *a foot.*  
Expostulate, Expostulo. To reason earnestly with a person. ed ing ion or ory, Postulo, *to ask, from Posco, to demand.*
- anti.** Fanatic, Fanaticus. Wild and extravagant in opinions. ally,ness ism ize. *anti.* Fanum, *a temple.*
- subter.** Febri,fuge, *Febris*, a fever, and *Fugia*, to flee; hence the import, removing fever. *subter.*
- of.** Florid, Floridus. Abounding with flowers, flushed with red, a stile enriched with figures. ity ly nesa. Flos, *a flower.*
- un.** Foil. To frustrate, defeat, or render vain—various senses. ed er ing able. *un* ed.
- ou.** Frown, f. To express displeasure by contracting the brow, to repel, a stern look. ed ing,ly. *ou.*

- un.**        **Sanction, Sanctio.** Ratification, to ratify or confirm. *ed ing. un ed. Sanctus, from sancio, sacred.*
- super un.**    **Secular, f.** Pertaining to things of this world. *ity ize, ed, ing, ation ness ly. un ize. super. Seculum, the world, an age.*
- un re.**        **Settle, sax.** A seat or bench, to fix or establish, to fall to the bottom. *ed, ness ment ing. un ed, ness ing. re ed ing.*
- dis un.**       **Sever, f.** To part by violence, to separate. *ality, ize, ly, ty ance. un ed. dis ed ing ance.*
- un.**        **Slumber, sax.** To sleep lightly, sloth, supineness. *er ing ous y. un ing.*
- un.**        **Steady, sax.** Firm, constant, regular, to keep from shaking. *ly ness. un ly ness.*
- ob.**        **Stupefy, Stupefacio.** To make stupid, dull, to blunt the perception. *er ing action active. ob, action, active. Stupéo, to be senseless.*
- un.**        **Supplant.** To undermine, to trip up the heels. *ed er ing ation. un ed. Planta, the sole of the foot.*
- pre.**        **Suppose, Suppositus.** To state what may be, to imagine. *al able ed er ing ition, al itive, ly itory. pre al ed ing ition. Pono, to place.*
- over re un.**   **Supply, Suppleo.** To furnish what is wanted, to fill. *ed er ing ment. un able. re ed*  
                   **pre**        *over. Pleo, to fill. Rule 2.*
- pre.**        **Surmise, norm.** To suspect without certain knowledge, suspicion. *ed er ing al. pre. pre.*
- non over.**    **Surplus, f. Sur, lat. Plus.** An excess of any thing. *age. super age. over. non.*
- super.**       **Terrestrial, Terrestris.** Pertaining to the earth ly. *super. Terra, the earth.*
- un.**        **Till, sax.** To cultivate the ground. *able age er ing ed. un ed.*
- un.**        **Tire, sax.** To weary or fatigue. *ed, ness some ness ing. un ed ing.*

- able man ly like. *un* able. Merceor, *to buy*,  
from Merx, mercis, *merchandize*.
- over.** Mischief, f. Harm, hurt, injury, damage, evil, to  
hurt. (*f* changed to *v*.) ous,ly,ness. *over*  
ous.
- re.** Model, Modus. A pattern of something to be made,  
to form. ed er ing. *re* ed ing.
- re.** Nascent, Nascens. Beginning to exist or grow. *re*.  
Nascor, *to be born*.
- e.** Nucleus, Nucleus. A kernel or nut. *e*. Nux, nucis,  
*a nut*.  
Occasion, Occasio. Opportunity, accidental cause, to  
produce. able al,ly ed er ing. Cado, *to fall*.
- dis.** Orient, Oriens. Rising as the sun, eastern, bright  
al,ism,ist,ity. *dis* ated.
- im.** Pacation, Paco. The act of appeasing. *im* ble.  
*Pax, peace*.
- un.** Palliate, f. To clothe, to cover with excuse, to con-  
ceal, to lessen. ed ing ion ive. Pallium, *a*  
*cloak*.
- anti.** Paralytic, gr. Affected with palsy, weak, trembling.  
*anti*.
- un.** Patent, Patens. Open, expanded, a writing by proper  
authority granting certain privileges. ed ing  
ee. *un* ed.
- semi.** Pellucid, Pellucidus. Perfectly clear, transparent.  
ity ness. *semi*. Lux, *light*.  
Penal, f. Enacting punishment, subject to a penalty  
ty ity. Poena, *punishment*.
- un.** Pension, f. An annual allowance of a sum of money  
by government. ed er ing ary. *un* ed.  
Pendeo, *to hang from*.
- ante.** Penult, Penultimus. The last syllable of a word ex-  
cept one. ima imate. *ante*. Pene, *almost* ;  
ultimus, *the last*.
- com.** Peregrinate, Peregrinor. To travel from place to  
place. ion or. *com*. Ager, agri, *a field*.  
Perfidy, Perfidia. The act of violating faith, treach-  
ery. ous,ly,ness. Fides, *faith*.
- im.** Peril, It. Danger, risk, hazard, jeopardy, to be in  
danger. ous,ly,ness. *im*.

over un.	Awe, dan. Fear mingled with reverence. J ful,ly,ness. <i>over.</i> un ed.
un	Bleach, sax. To whiten or make white. ed er, y ing. un ed.
un.	Blind, sax. Destitute of the sense of seeing. ed ing ly ness fold,ed,ing.
un.	Candid, Candidus. White, fair, open, frank, free from bias, impartial. ly ness. un. Can- deo, <i>to be white.</i>
over un	Care, sax. Concern, anxiety, solicitude, caution. ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness. un ed. <i>over</i> ful. Cura, <i>care.</i>
un.	Contrite, Contritus. Broken-hearted for sin, humble, penitent. ly ness ion. un.— Tero, tritum, <i>to rub.</i>
un	Dedicate, Dedico. To set apart and consecrate to a sacred use. ed ing ion or ory. un ed. Dico, <i>to consecrate.</i>
un.	Mild, sax. Soft, gentle, not acrid, moderate, calm. ly ness. un ness.
un.	Ornament, Ornamentum. That which embel- lishes, to adorn. ed ing al,ly. un ed al.
un.	Rectify, Rectus-facio. To make right, to correct. ed er ing able cation. un ed.
un.	Repine. To fret one's self, to murmur, to feel discontent. er ing,ly. un ing,ly.
mis un.	Shape, sax. To form, mould or adjust the form. ly,ness ed less,ness. un en.
after. <u>re</u> in	State, Status. The condition of any thing, rank, to express, body politic. ed,ly ly,ness ment. in ed ing. <i>rein</i> ed ing ment. <i>after.</i> un. <i>mis</i> ed ing ment. Sto, <i>to stand.</i>
re.	Supine, Supinus. Lying on the back, heedless indolent. ly ness ator ation. <i>re</i> ate,ion
un. a.	Symmetry, gr. A due proportion of parts <i>ize</i> ical,ly ist ian. un ical. a.



- un.** Reprimand, f. To reprove severely, to chide for a fault, a reproof. *ed ing. un ed.*
- Requisite, Requisitus. Required by the nature of things, necessary. *ly ness. quacro, to ask.*
- ir.** Rigation, Rigatio. The act of watering. *ir. Rigo, to water.*
- un.** Righteous, sax. Just, according to the Divine law, justified. *ly ness. un ly ness.*
- cor.** Roborant, Roborans. Strengthening. *ation. cor. ant, ate, ed, ing, ion, ive. Robur, oak.*
- un.** Romantic. Pertaining to romance, wild, fanciful. *al, ly ness. Romance ed er ing. un.*
- un** Ruminare, Rumino. To chew the cud; hence, to muse, meditate, ponder. *ed ing ion or. un ed.*
- all** Sagacious, sagax. Quick of scent, quick of thought, acuteness of discernment. *ly ness, ty. all.*
- un.** Saint, f. and Sanctus. A person sanctified, a holy person or Christian. *ed ess ly like ship. un ed.*
- en.** Sample, Exemplum. A specimen, example, or instance. *er. en.*
- un** Savor, f. Taste or odor, an agreeable quality, to taste or smell. *y, ly, ness less ly. un y, ly, ness.*
- un.** Season, f. A fit or suitable time, a particular time, a part of the year, to become mature—various senses. *ed er ing able, ness ably. un ed able, ness ably.*
- Sedato, Sedatus, Sedeo. Settled, composed, calm. *ly ness ive.*
- Sedition, } Seditio. A factious or tumultuous as-  
Seditious, } sembly. *ary. ly ness.*
- un**
- be.** Siege, f. The setting an army before a fortified place. *be ed er ing. un be ed.*
- un**
- en.** Shrine, sax. A case or box particularly for sacred things. *en ed ing. un en ed.*
- un**
- be.** Smear, sax. To overspread with any adhesive mat-

ter, to pollute. ed ing y. *be* ed er ing.  
*unbe* ed.

- un.** Smooth, *sax.* Having an even surface, evenly spread, glossy. ed er en ly ness. *un.*
- be.** Sot, *f.* A stupid person, a blockhead, an habitual drunkard. tish, ly, ness. *be* ted, ly, ness ting.
- be.** Spangle. A small plate of shining metal, as an ornament. ed ing. *be* ed ing.
- anti.** Spasm, *Spasmus.* An involuntary contraction of the muscles. odic. *anti* odic.
- un.** Speculate, *Specular.* To meditate, to purchase goods with a view of gaining a profit. ion ist ive, ly, ness or ory. *un* ive.
- re.** Stagnate, *Stagno, Stagnum.* To cease to flow or move, to become dull. ion ant, ancy. *re* ion ant.
- un.** Staunch, } *sax.* To stop the flowing of blood, sound,  
 Stanch, } firm. ed er ing less ness. *un* ed.
- inter.** Stellar, } *Stellaris.* Pertaining to the stars. y. *inter*
- con.** Stellate, } *Stella.* A star. ed ing ion. *con* ion.
- Supersede, *Super-sedeo.* To make void or useless by superior power, to come in the room of. ed ing ure. *Sedeo, to sit.*
- un.** Surprise, *f.* To come or fall upon suddenly, to confuse. ed ing, ly al. *un* ed.
- un.** Sustain, *Sustineo.* To bear, uphold or support, to assist. ed er ing able. *un* ed. *Teneo, to hold.*
- Symbol, *Symbolum.* The sign of any moral thing by images or properties of natural things, an emblem. ic, al, ly ism ize, ation, ing.
- Synopsis, *gr.* A general view of the principal parts.
- Terse, } *Tersus.* Cleanly written, neat. ly ness.  
 } Deterge, *Detergo.* To cleanse. ed ent ing.
- super.** Terrene, *Terrenus, Terra.* Pertaining to the earth. *super.*
- extra.** Territory, *Territorium.* A tract of land under the dominion of some state. al, ly. *extra* al.
- mono.** Theomachy, *gr.* *Theos,* God, and *Machē,* to fight; hence, fighting against the gods. ist. *mono*

## SECTION XIX.

*Sixth Exercise.*

N.B. MANY legitimate derivative forms are *designedly* omitted on account of their rare occurrence in standard authors.

- un  
ad con per. Abjure, *Abjuro*. To renounce upon oath, to recant. ed er ing ment ation atory. *con* er ed ing ment ation atory. *Juro, to swear.*
- un. Accent, *Accentus*. To utter words by a particular stress of voice. ed ing. *un* ed. *Ac* centu al ate ation. *Cano, to sing.*
- all un. Admire, *Admiror*, admiratio. To regard with wonder. ed er ing, ly able, ness ability ation ative. *un* ed ing. *all* ing. *Mirus wonderful.*
- un. Achieve, *f.* To perform, execute, finish, or gain. ed er ing ment able ance. *un* ed able.
- re un. Adorn, *Adorno*. To deck or ornament, to make pleasing. ed ing ment. *un* ed. *re.*
- un Appall, *Appalleo*. To depress with fear, dismayed. ed ing ment. *un* ed.
- in un. Artificial, *Ars-facio*. Made by art, feigned. *by* ity ness. *in* ly. *un* ly.
- sub  
ad con re. Astringe, *Astringo*, astringens. Binding, contracting, to compress. ed ent ing ency. *sub* ent. *ad* ent. *Stringo, to bind.*
- all un. Atone, *Atone*. To expiate, to agree. ed er ing ment. *un* ed able. *all* ing.
- un re  
de. Attach, *f.* To take by legal authority, to bind, adhere or fasten to. ed ing able ment. *re* ment. *un* ed. *de* ed ing ment.
- contra. Circumvallate, *Circumvallo*. To surround with a rampart. ion. *contra* ion. *Vallo, to fortify.*

- In, *humate, Inhumo*. To bury or inter the dead.  
*Humus, the ground.*
- Initiate, *Initio*. To instruct in first principles, to introduce. *Eo, to go.*
- Insulate, *Insula*. To place in a detached situation.
- In, *ternal, Internus*. intrinsic.
- Luxury, *Luxuria*. Extravagant indulgence in any thing.
- Maculate, *Maculo*. To spot or stain. *Macula, a stain.*
- Martial, *Martialis*. Pertaining to war. *Mars, the god of war.*
- Mutilate, *Mutilo*. To cut or break off as a limb.
- Notion, *Notio*. Opinion, sentiment, conception.  
*Nosco, to know.*
- Novation, *Novatum*. To change or alter. *Novus, new*
- Nutrition, *Nutritio*. Promoting growth, that which nourishes. *Nutrio, to nurse.*
- Omen, *Omen*. A sign, indication, prognostic.
- Penitent, *Poenitens*. One who repents of his sins, suffering sorrow on account of sins. *Poenas, punishment.*
- Perjury, *Perjurium*. Wilfully making a false oath.  
*Juro, to swear.*
- Persecute *Persecutus*. To pursue to injure, vex, or harass. *Sequor, to pursue.*
- Pertinent, *Pertinens*. Related to the matter in hand  
*Teneo, to hold.*
- Placable, *Placabilis*. That may be appeased. *Placo, to appease.*
- Polity, *gr.* The form of civil government. *Polis, a city.*
- Popular, *popularis*. Beloved by, or pertaining to the common people.
- Probity, *Probitas*. Tried virtue, strict honesty. *Probus, honest.*
- Precarious, *Precarius*. Uncertain, a doubtful tenure.
- Proximate, *Proximatus*. Nearest, next, drawing near. *Prope, near.*
- Prejudice, *Prejudicium*, pre-judico. Prejudgment, mischief, damage.

<u>an</u>	<u>in un</u>
<u>circum.</u>	Con,stant, Constans. Fixed, firm, certain, steady. ly cy. <i>un.</i> in ly cy. Sto, <i>to stand</i> ; con, <i>together</i> .
<i>un.</i>	Consummate, Consummo. To end, finish or complete. ed ing ion ly. <i>un.</i> Summus.
<i>un.</i>	Contend, Contendo. To strive, dispute, or quar- rel. ed er ing ent. <i>un</i> ed ing. Content ion ious,ly,ness.
in <i>un.</i>	Contest, f. To dispute, strive, or contend, a strife. ing,ly less able,ness ation. <i>un</i> ed able. in able ably. Testis, <i>a witness</i> .
in.	Contigu,ous, Contiguus. Touching, meeting. ly ness,ity. in,ous. Tango, <i>to touch</i> .
after self.	Convict, Convictum. To prove guilty, to con- vince, or confute. ed ing ion ive,ly. self ed ion. after ion. Vinco, <i>to conquer</i> .
in <i>un.</i>	Converse, Conversor. Familiar discourse, de- portment. able,ness ably. <i>un</i> able. in able. Conversat ion,ed,ist ive. Verto, <i>to turn</i> .
<i>un.</i>	Counterfeit, f. To forge or imitate, to feign or dissemble. er ed ly ness. <i>un.</i> Facio, <i>to make</i> .
ac dis.	Credit. Belief, reliance, trust, to believe. or ed ing able,ness ably rix. dis ed able ing. ac ed ing ation. <i>unac</i> ed. <i>un</i> ed able,ness. Credul ous,ly,ness. in ity ous,ness. over ous. Credi ble,ness bility. in ble,ness bly bility. Credo, <i>to believe</i> .
over in <i>un.</i>	
re in.	Curve, Curvus. Bending, crooked, winding. ed ing ity ated ation ature. in ate,ed,ing, ion ity. re ed ous ate,ion.
<u>dis un</u>	
ac,	Custom, f. Frequent or common use, to make familiar. ed er able,ness ably ary,ness, ly. ac ed,ness ing ance ary,ly. <i>disac</i> ed. <i>unac</i> ed.

pre.	Decease, <i>Decessus</i> . Departure from this life, to die. ed ing. <i>pre</i> ed. Cedo, <i>to yield</i> .
un.	Decipher, f. To explain what is written in ciphers, to unravel. ed er ing. <i>un</i> ed able.
un.	Despair, f. and <i>Desperatus</i> . A hopeless state, without hope. er ing, ly able ful. <i>un</i> ing. <i>Spes, hope</i> .
pro un	De, test, <i>Detestor</i> , detestatus. To abhor, abominate, ed er ing able, ness ably ation. <i>un</i> ed. <i>pro</i> ed er ing ation ant, ism, ly. De and <i>Testis</i> .
un.	Defray, f. To pay expenses, to discharge. ed er ing ment. <i>un</i> ed.
in.	Desert, <i>Desertus</i> . An uninhabited waste, to forsake, deserving good or evil. er ed ing ion ful less, ly rice rix. <i>in</i> . De and <i>sertus</i> , from <i>zero</i> , <i>to sow</i> .
	<i>un</i>
pro.	De, tect, <i>Detectus</i> . To uncover, find out or discover. ed er ing ion. <i>un</i> ed. <i>re</i> ion. <i>pro</i> ed or, ship ing ion ive ress orate. <i>Tego, to cover</i> .
in.	Doctrine, <i>Doctrina</i> . Truths of the gospel, or other truths. al, ly. <i>in</i> ate, ed, ing, ion. <i>Doceo, to teach</i> .
in.	Efficacy, <i>Efficacia</i> . Power to produce effects. ous, ly, ness. <i>in</i> ous, ly, ness. <i>Facio, to make</i> .
in un.	Elastic, f. Rebounding like a ball, flying back al, ly ity. <i>un</i> . <i>in</i> ity.
dia.	Embroid, f. To involve in troubles, to perplex. ed ing ment. <i>dis</i> ed ing.
co pro.	Emption, <i>Emptio</i> . The act of buying. <i>pro</i> . <i>Emo, to buy</i> .
dis un.	Enchant, f. To practice sorcery, to delight. ed er ing, ly ment ress. <i>un</i> ed. <i>dis</i> ed er ing. <i>Cano, cantum, to sing</i> .
after.	Endeavor, norm. To exert physical or mental power, an attempt. ed er ing. <i>after</i> .
in.	Envy, f. To feel uneasiness in view of another's

nn.	prosperity. ing ed er ous,ly able. un ed ous.
inter	Equinoctial, Equus-nox. Pertaining to equal day and night. ly. inter.
un.	Equity, Æquitas. Strict justice, right. able, ness. un able. Equus, equal.
un.	Essay, f. 'To try or attempt, a trial or experiment. ed er ing ist. un ed.
dis mis self.	Esteem, f. To set a value, to prize. ed er ing able. dis ed ing. self. Æstimo.
in mis self.	Estimate, Æstimo. 'To judge of the value of any thing. or ed ing ble,ness ion ive. self ion. dis ion.
un.	Exert, Exertus. 'To thrust forth, emit, put forth or do. ed ing ion. un ed. Ex-sero.
in un.	Expert, Expertus. Experienced, skilful, prompt. ly ness. un. in. Perior, to try.
un.	Explore, Exploro. 'To search for or pry into, to view with care. ed ing ment ation ator atory. un ed.
dis.	Explode, Explodo. 'To burst with force, to reject. ed ing er. dis ed ing. Explos ion ive. dis ion ive. Plaudo, to make a noise by clapping hands.
un.	Expend, Expendo. 'To lay out, disburse, use or consume. ed ing iture. un ed. Expense fully less ive,ly,ness. un ive.
pro.	Ex,pound, Expono. To explain, lay open, or interpret. ed er ing. pro ed er ing. Exposit ion ive or ory. Pono, to place.
un.	Extirpate, Extirpatus. To pluck up by the roots, to remove. ed or ing ion ble. un ed.
in un.	Extinguish, Extinguo. To put out, quench, or destroy. ed er ing able ment. un ed able ably. in able.
ds un	Fault, f. An error, mistake, or blunder. y ed er ful ily iness ing less,ness. un y. ds ed er ing.
un	
in.	Flame, Flamma. A blaze, fire, ardor, rage. less

	ing,ly y. Flamma ble bility. Inflammation ble bility bleness tory. <i>unin.</i>
de in inter	Foliate, Foliatum. To spread over with a thin
extra supra	coat of tin, to furnish with leaves. ed
tri.	ing ion ure. <i>inter. in. de ion. extra</i>
	ceous. Folium, <i>a leaf.</i>
all un.	Forgive, sax. To pardon, remit or overlook. en
	ness er ing. <i>un en ing. all ing.</i>
un in	
con.	Genial, Genialis. That which causes to produce,
	cheering. ly. <i>con ness ity. uncon:</i>
	<i>incon ity.</i> Genus, <i>a race</i> , from Gigno.
extra poly.	Genus, Genus. A class of several species,
	plants of the same sort. extrageneus.
ag.	Grieve. To give pain of mind, to afflict, to
	mourn. ed er ing,ly ous,ly,ness. <i>ag</i>
	ed ing. Gravis, <i>heavy.</i>
ag.	Group, f. A cluster or crowd. ed ing. <i>ag ed.</i>
un.	Harass, f. To weary, fatigue, or tease. ed er
	ing. <i>un ed.</i>
un.	Harm, sax. To damage or injure in any way.
	ed ful,ly,ness ing less,ly,ness. <i>un ed.</i>
contra.	Impetus, Impetus. Force of motion. <i>contra.</i>
	Impetu,ous,ly,ness,osity. Peto, <i>to seek.</i>
dis.	Incarcerate, Incarcerato. To imprison or put in
	jail. ion. <i>dis ion. Carcer, a prison.</i>
	<u>un</u>
on.	In,dorse, Indorsum. To write on the back of a
	paper, to assign. able ee er ment. <i>en</i>
	ment. <i>un ed. Dorsum, the back.</i>
over un.	Industry, Industria. Habitual diligence. ous,ly.
	<i>un ous. over ous.</i>
	<u>ex</u>
af con suf	In,flate, Inflatus. To fill with the breath, to swell
dis per.	ed ing ion. <i>suf ion. exsuf ion. per ble</i>
	re ion. <i>af us ion. Flo, to blow.</i>
inter.	In,sert, Insertus. To thrust in, to set among
	ed ing ion. re ed ing ion. <i>inter ion</i>
	Sero, <i>to sow.</i>



<b>sub super.</b>	<b>Institute, Instituo.</b> To establish, enact, found, or begin. ed ing or ist ive ion, al, ary. <i>super ion.</i> In and sto, <i>to stand.</i>
<b>re.</b>	<b>In, surrection, <i>Isurgo</i>, insurrectum.</b> Rising against civil authority. al ary. <i>re.</i> — <i>Surgo, to rise.</i>
<b>super un.</b>	<b>Intend, <i>Intendo</i>.</b> To mean or to design, to stretch in. ed, ly er ing ant ment. <i>un ed.</i> <i>super ed ing ent ence ency.</i> <b>Intentus, In-</b> <b>tention, al, ly, ed ive, ly, ness ly ness.</b>
<b>dis re.</b>	<b>Inter, f.</b> To bury or cover with earth. ed. <i>dis</i> <i>ed.</i> In and terra, <i>the earth.</i>
<b>re un.</b>	<b>Interrogate, <i>Interrogo</i>.</b> To question. ed ing ion <i>ive, ly or ory.</i> <i>re.</i> <i>Rogo, to desire or beg.</i>
<b><u>un tis</u></b>	<b><u>dis</u></b>
<b>en.</b>	<b>In, thrall.</b> To enslave, to shackle. ed ing ment <i>dis ed ing ment.</i> <i>en ed ing ment.</i> <i>dis en</i> <i>ed ing ment.</i> <i>unen ed.</i>
<b>ex sub</b>	<b>In, undate, <i>Inundatus</i>.</b> To overflow, to deluge. ed ing ion. <i>sub ion.</i> <i>Unda, a wave.</i>
<b>un.</b>	<b>Investigate, <i>Investigo</i>.</b> To search into with care. ed ing ion or ble ive. <i>un ble.</i> <i>Vestigium, a footstep.</i>
<b>un.</b>	<b>Invite, <i>Invito</i>, invitatio.</b> To ask, allure, or in- duce. ed er ment ing, ly, ness ation atory. <i>un ed.</i>
<b>pre.</b>	<b>Intimate, <i>Intimatus</i>.</b> Near, familiar, inmost, to hint. ed ly ing ion cy. <i>pre ion.</i> <i>Intus,</i> <i>within.</i>
<b>ex.</b>	<b>In, tricate, <i>Intricatus</i>.</b> Perplexed, obscure, en- tangled. ly ness ion cy <i>ex ed ing</i> <i>ion ble.</i> <i>Tricae, an impediment.</i>
<b>re.</b>	<b>Lease, f.</b> A letting of lands and tenements for a certain time. ed er ing hold. <i>re ed</i> <i>er ing ment.</i>
<b>ex.</b>	<b>Legislate, <i>Legis-latum</i>.</b> To make or enact laws. <i>ion ive ure rix res or, ship.</i> <i>ex or.</i>
<b>il.</b>	<b>Legitimate, f. and <i>Legitimus</i>.</b> To make lawful. <i>ly ness ion cy.</i> <i>il ion ly cy.</i> <i>Lex legis,</i> <i>law.</i>

- pre.** Libation, Libatio. The wine poured out in honor of a deity. *pre.* Libo, to taste.
- un**  
**il** Lustrate, Lustrro. To make clear or pure, to view or survey. *ion.* *il* ed ing *ion* ive, ly or. *unil.* ed.
- un** (for unus, Magnanimous. Magna, great; animus, mind. *one*) equ. ly. *un* ly.
- im.** Manacle, f. Handcuffs, shackles. ed ing. *im* ed ing. Manus, a hand.
- dis.** Mantle, sax. A kind of cloak, to cloak or cover. ing. *dis* ed ing.
- bi.** Manual, Manualis. Performed by hand, a small book. ary. *bi*-manous. Manus, a hand.
- counter de.** Mark, sax. A visible line, to note or distinguish evidence. ed er able. *counter.* *un* ed. *de*-markation.
- inter re un.** Marry, f. To unite in wedlock. ed able age, able. *un* ed able. *re* ed ing. *inter* ed ing age.
- dis over.** Mast, sax. That which holds the sails of a ship. ed. *dis* ed ing ment. *over* ed.
- inter-un.** Meddle, d. To interpose, or having to do with, to handle. ed ing some,ness. *un* ed ing. *inter* er ing.
- a.** Meliorate, f. and Melior. To make better, to improve. ed ing ion. *a* ion Bonus, good.
- im e sub.** Merge, Mergo. To bury under water. er. *e* ent ence ency. *im.* *sub* ed ing. *Mers* ion. *e* ion. *im* ed ing ion. *sub* ed ion.
- ta.** Molest, f. To trouble, disturb, or render uneasy. ed er ing ful ation. *un* ed.
- un**  
**a be.** Muse, Musa. A song, one of the nine sisters, deep thought. er ful less. *be* ed. *a* ed er ment ing,ly ive,ly. *una* ed ing ive.
- inter.** Mutual, Mutuus. Interchange, given and received. ly ity. *inter.*
- do.** Narcotic, gr. Causing stupor, inducing sleep. al,ly ness. *de*ize.

<b>counter</b>	Negotiate, Negotior. To transact business. <i>ed ing or ion ble bility. counter ion. Negotium, business; nec-otium, not etam</i>
<b>un</b>	
<b>re.</b>	New, sax. Lately made—various senses. <i>ly ish ness. re al ed, ly, ness ing. unre ed.</i>
<b>dis un.</b>	Obey, f. To comply with the commands of another, to yield to. <i>ed er ing. un ed. dis ed ing.</i>
<b>pre re un.</b>	Obtain, <i>Obtineo</i> . To get or gain, to succeed <i>ed er ing ment able. un ed able. re ed ing able. pre ed. Teneo, to hold.</i>
<b>semi.</b>	Opaque, <i>Opacus</i> . Dark, not transparent. <i>ness. semi.</i>
<b>dis un.</b>	Own, sax. Belonging to, to have the legal right. <i>ed er, ship ing. un ed. dis ed ing.</i>
<b>de un.</b>	Oxygen, gr. A substance which generates acid. <i>ate, ed, ing, ion ize, ed, ing, ment. un ated ized. de ate, ed, ing, ion.</i>
<b>un.</b>	Parallel, gr. Running in accordance with something. <i>ly ism less ogram ic., al. un ed.</i>
<b>im.</b>	Partial, <i>Pars</i> . Biased to one party, to favor without reason. <i>ist ity ize ly. im al, ly.</i>
<b>co.</b>	Partner. One who shares with another, an associate. <i>ship. co ship.</i>
<b>im.</b>	Passive, <i>Passivus</i> . Suffering, not acting. <i>ly ity ness. Patior, to suffer.</i>
<b>anti co com.</b>	Patriot, f. A person who loves his country. <i>ic ism. com. co. anti ic. Pater, a father.</i>
<b>de dis.</b>	Pauper, <i>Pauper</i> . A poor person. <i>ism. dis. de ate, ed, ing.</i>
<b>ad ob in.</b>	Pen, <i>umbra</i> , <i>Pene-umbra</i> . A partial shade or obscurity. <i>in te. ob te, ion. ad.</i>
<b>de.</b>	Perdition, <i>Perditio</i> . Entire loss or ruin. <i>de ion Per and do.</i>
<b>im un.</b>	Perforate, <i>Perforo</i> . To bore or make holes through. <i>ed ing ion ive or. un ed. im ed ion ble.</i>
<b>un.</b>	Perform, <i>Per-formo</i> . To do, execute, or discharge. <i>ed ing er ance able. un ed ing.</i>
<b>im</b>	Person, <i>Persona</i> . An individual man or woman,

- some one. al,ly,ity age able etc,ion,or  
un ize ify,ed,ing,cation. im al,ly,ity ate,ed.
- trans Per,spire, Per-spiro. To evacuate fluids of the  
body through the pores of the skin. able  
ability ation atory ative. un able. trans  
able ing ation.
- semi un. Petrify, Petra-facio. To convert to stone, to  
make callous. ed ing cate,ion. un ed.  
Petrifaction ive. semi ion.
- de. Pletho,ry, gr. Fullness of blood. ,ra,ric,retic.  
de depleo, depletion.
- Pliant, f. That may be easily bent, flexible  
ness. Plia,ble,bility,bleness. Pli-  
co, to fold.
- counter com Plot. Any scheme, to contrive, a small extent  
under. of ground. ted ter ting. com ted ter ting  
ment. counter ting. under.
- dis im un. Plume, f. and Pluma. The feathers of a fowl,  
token of honor, pride. less. un ed. im  
ed ous. dis ed ing.
- re un. Polish, f. To make smooth, refinement in man-  
ners. er ing ed,ness able ment. un ed.
- dis super self un. Praise, commendation bestowed. ed er ful less  
able ing worthy,ly,ness. un ed. super.  
dis ed er ing,ly ible.
- un. Profane, *Profanus*. Irreverent to any thing sa-  
cred, to pollute. ed er ing ly ness ity  
un ation. un ed. Fanum, a temple.
- com un fore Promise, *Promissum*. Declaration made by one  
person to another. ed er ing ee sory,ly.  
un ing. com ed er ing sorial. uncom ing.
- re im re un. Print, w. To impress letters or figures—vari-  
ously used. ed er ing less. un ed. re  
ed ing. im ed ing. reim ed ing.
- im un. Propitiate, Propitio. To conciliate. ed ing ion  
or ory ble. Propitious ly ness. un ous,  
ly. im ous.
- ir un. Recover, f. To gain any thing, to obtain. ed or  
ing ee able. un ed able. ir able,ness ably

<u>mis</u> out un.	Reckon, sax. To count, compute, esteem, conclude, ed er ing. <i>un</i> ed. <i>out</i> .
<u>un</u> .	Rebuke, norm. To chide, reprove, restrain, or punish. ed er ing fully able. <i>un</i> able.
<u>un</u>	Replenish, norm. To fill, to finish, to complete. ed ing. <i>un</i> ed. Plenus, <i>full</i> .
<u>un</u>	Request, <i>Requisitus</i> . Expression of desire, petition. ed er ing. <i>un</i> ed. Quaero, <i>to ask</i> .
<u>nor</u>	Resemble, f. To bear the likeness of, in any respect. able ance ed ing. <i>non</i> ance. Similis, <i>like</i> .
<u>un</u> .	Respite, f. Temporary intermission, delay, to suspend. ed ing. <i>un</i> ed.
<u>un</u> .	Restore, <i>Restauro</i> . To give back, replace, or heal. ed er ing ment al able ation ative. <i>un</i> ed.
<u>un</u>	
<u>in</u> .	Retrench, f. To cut off, to pare away, lessen or abridge. ed ing ment. <i>in</i> ed ing ment <i>unin</i> ed.
ad a col.	Restrict, <i>Restrictus</i> . To limit, to confine within bounds. ed ing ion ive, ly. <i>con</i> ed ing or ion. <i>as</i> ed ing ion ive ory. <i>ad</i> ion ory.
ir un.	Retrieve, f. To recover, regain, or repair. ed ing able. <i>ir</i> able, ness ably.
super un.	Reward, norm. To give in return either good or evil. ed er ing able, ness. <i>un</i> ed. <i>super</i> .
dis en un.	Robe, f. A kind of gown, a loose garment, to dress. ed. <i>un</i> . <i>dis</i> ed ing.
<u>mis</u> <u>dis</u> <u>un</u>	
<u>com</u>	Repute, <i>Reputo</i> . To think, to account or reckon. ed, ly ing less able, ness ably ation. <i>un</i> able. <i>mis</i> ed. <i>dis</i> able ation. <i>com</i> ed er ist ing able ation. <i>miscom</i> ation. <i>in</i> ed er ing able, ness ation ative, ly. <i>unim</i> able.
<u>un</u>	
<u>in</u> .	
circum.	Rotary, <i>Rota</i> . Turning as a wheel on its axis. te, ed, ion, ive, ory. <i>circum</i> tion.
super un.	Royal, f. Kingly, noble, magnificent. ly ty ist ism ize. <i>un</i> . <i>super</i> .
super.	Salient, <i>Saliens</i> . Leaping, moving by leaps. <i>super</i> , ent, ency. <i>Salio</i> , to leap.

- un.** Sanction, Sanctio. Ratification, to ratify or confirm. *ed ing. un ed.* Sanctus, from sancio, *sacred.*
- super un.** Secular, f. Pertaining to things of this world. *ity ize, ed, ing, ation ness ly. un ize. super.* Seculum, *the world, an age.*
- un re.** Settle, sax. A seat or bench, to fix or establish, to fall to the bottom. *ed, ness ment ing. un ed, ness ing. re ed ing.*
- dis un.** Sever, f. To part by violence, to separate. *al, ity, ize, ly, ty ance. un ed. dis ed ing ance.*
- un.** Slumber, sax. To sleep lightly, sloth, supineness. *er ing ous y. un ing.*
- un.** Steady, sax. Firm, constant, regular, to keep from shaking. *ly ness. un ly ness.*
- ob.** Stupefy, Stupefacio. To make stupid, dull, to blunt the perception. *er ing , action active. ob, action, active. Stupeo, to be senseless.*
- un.** Supplant. To undermine, to trip up the heels. *ed er ing ation. un ed. Planta, the sole of the foot.*
- pre.** Suppose, Suppositus. To state what may be, to imagine. *al able ed er ing ition, al itive, ly itory. pre al ed ing ition. Pono, to place.*
- over re un.** Supply, Suppleo. To furnish what is wanted, to fill. *ed er ing ment. un able. re ed*
- pre** *over. Pleo, to fill. Rule 2.*
- pre.** Surmise, norm. To suspect without certain knowledge, suspicion. *ed er ing al. pre. pre.*
- non over.** Surplus, f. Sur, lat. Plus. An excess of any thing. *age. super age. over. non.*
- super.** Terrestrial, Terrestris. Pertaining to the earth. *ly. super. Terra, the earth.*
- un.** Till, sax. To cultivate the ground. *able age er ing ed. un ed.*
- un.** Tire, sax. To weary or fatigue. *ed, ness some ness ing. un ed ing.*

<u>un</u> en in un.	Tomb f. and Tumulus. A grave or vault for the dead. less. <i>un.</i> <i>in</i> ed ing <i>en</i> ed ing. <i>unen</i> ed. Tumeo, <i>to swell</i> .
super.	Tragic, gr. and Tragicus. Pertaining to tragedy, mournful.al,ly,ness. <i>super</i> al.—Tragedy an.
semi.	Transparent, Trans-pareo. Admitting a passage for light, open. <i>ency,ent,ly,ness.</i> <i>semi</i> ent,ency.
mal.	Treat, f. To manage, to discourse, an entertainment. <i>ed er ing y ment ise,er able ably.</i> <i>mal</i> ed ing ment.
<u>ir</u> re.	Turn, sax. To change the course—various senses. <i>ed er ing ery.</i> <i>re</i> ed er ing less able. <i>irre</i> able.
e.	Vanish, Vanesco. To disappear, to pass away. <i>ed ing.</i> <i>e</i> vanesc ence ent.
over un	Veil, Velum. To cover or hide, a cover of any kind. <i>un</i> ed,ly. <i>over.</i>
anti.	Varioloid, lat. Variolae and gr. eidos. A varied form resembling small-pox.
in.	Vincible, Vinco. That may be overcome. <i>ness.</i> <i>in,ble,ness,bly.</i>
re un	Visit, Visito. To come to see, to attend, the act of going. <i>ed er ing ant able ation orial atorial.</i> <i>un</i> ed. <i>re</i> ed ing ation. Viso, from video, <i>to see.</i>
un.	Vital, Vitalis. Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable. <i>ity ize ly.</i> <i>un.</i> Vita, <i>life.</i>
un.	Vitiate, Vitio. To injure the substance of any thing, to make it impure. <i>ed ing ion.</i> <i>un</i> ed. Vitium, <i>vice.</i>
<u>un</u> fore un.	Warn, sax. To give notice of approaching danger, to caution. <i>ed er ing.</i> <i>un</i> ed. <i>fore</i> ed ing. <i>unfore</i> ed.
over.	Whelm, sax. To cover with water or other fluid, to overburden. <i>ed ing.</i> <i>over</i> ing,ly.
semi.	Metalloid. Resembling a metal, in some respects like a metal. <i>semi.</i>

over un.	Awe, dan. Fear mingled with reverence. J ful,ly,ness. <i>over</i> . un ed.
un	Bleach, sax. To whiten or make white. ed er, y ing. un ed.
un.	Blind, sax. Destitute of the sense of seeing. ed ing ly ness fold,ed,ing.
un.	Candid, Candidus. White, fair, open, frank, free from bias, impartial. ly ness. un. Can- deo, <i>to be white</i> .
over un	Care, sax. Concern, anxiety, solicitude, caution. ful,ly,ness less,ly,ness. un ed. <i>over</i> . ful. Cura, <i>care</i> .
un.	Contrite, Contritus. Broken-hearted for sin, humble, penitent. ly ness ion. un.— Tero, tritum, <i>to rub</i> .
un	Dedicate, Dedico. To set apart and consecrate to a sacred use. ed ing ion or ory. un ed. Dico, <i>to consecrate</i> .
un.	Mild, sax. Soft, gentle, not acrid, moderate, calm. ly ness. un ness.
un.	Ornament, Ornamentum. That which embel- lishes, to adorn. ed ing ally. un ed al.
un.	Rectify, Rectus-facio. To make right, to correct. ed er ing able cation. un ed.
un.	Repine. To fret one's self, to murmur, to feel discontent. er ing,ly. un ing,ly.
mis un. re	Shape, sax. To form, mould or adjust the form. ly,ness ed less,ness. un en.
after. <i>in</i> mis un.	State, Status. The condition of any thing, rank, to express, body politic. ed,ly ly,ness ment. in ed ing. rein ed ing ment. <i>after</i> . un. mis ed ing ment. Sto, <i>to stand</i> .
re,	Supine, Supinus. Lying on the back, heedless indolent. ly ness ator ation. re ate, ion
un. a.	Symmetry, gr. A due proportion of parts ize ical,ly ist ian. un ical. a.



## SECTION XX.

*Seventh Exercise.*

- all. Abandon, f. To forsake entirely, to renounce, desert, or resign.
- un. Abolish, *Aboleo*, abolitio. To make void, annul, or destroy.
- un. Abridge, f. To make shorter, to contract, lessen, or diminish. *Brevis*, *short*.
- un. Adapt, *Adapto*, *adaptatus*. To make suitable, to fit to the use. *Apto*, *to fit*.
- un. Addict, *Addico*, *addictus*. To apply one's self habitually to any thing. *Dico*, *to dedicate*.
- in. Adequate, *Adequatus*. Equal to, fully sufficient. *Aequus*, *equal*.
- un. Adulterate, *Adultero*. Tainted by adultery, debased by mixture.
- dis. Advantage, f. Benefit, to yield profit, to promote interest.
- un. Alleviate, *Allevio*. To make light, to remove in part. *Levis*, *light*.
- un. Ambition, *Ambitio*. A desire to excel. *Am* and *eo*, *to go around*.
- un. Ambiguous, *Ambiguus*. Doubtful, having two or more meanings. *Am* and *ago*.
- un. Amiable, *Amabilis*. Deserving of love or esteem. *Amo*, *to love*.
- un. Analyze, gr. To resolve a body into its elements, to separate a compound.
- un. Analogy, gr. Likeness in some respects between things.
- un. Apology, gr. An excuse.
- un. Appease, f. To make quiet, to calm, or pacify. *Pax*, *pacis*, *peace*.
- un. Apprise, f. To inform or give notice.
- un. Arraign, norm. To call a prisoner to the bar, to accuse.

- un. **Assail**, f. *Ad-salio*. To fall upon by violence, to attack.
- co **Belligerent**, *Bellum-Gerens*. Waging war.
- un **Benefit** *Beneficium*. An act of kindness, profit.  
Bene-Facio, *to do well*.
- un. **Blemish**. Any mark of deformity, reproach.
- un. **Cancel**. To blot out, obliterate, annul, or cross out  
Cancello, *to cut cross-wise*.
- un. **Censure**, *Censura*. The act of blaming, to blame.
- un. **Clarify**, *Clarus-facio*. To make clear or purify.
- in. **Clemency**, *Clementia*. Mildness of temper, merciful. *Clemens*, *mild*.
- in. **Commensurate**, it. and *Commensus*. Reducible to the same measure. *Mensura*, *a measure*.
- un. **Commiserate**, *Commiseor*, *commiseratus*. To pity, or feel sorrow for. *Miser*, *miserable*.
- in. **Combustion**, *Combustio*. A burning, tumult or uproar. *Comburo*, *to burn*, from *Uro*.
- in. **Competent**, *Competens*. Suitable, fit, adequate, sufficient for.
- in. **Compatible**, f. *Consistent*, suitable, agreeable.
- un. **Connive**, *Conniveo*. To close the eyes upon, or overlook a fault. *Niveo*, *to wink*.
- un. **Contumacy**, *Contumacia*. Stubbornness, obstinacy, unyielding. *Tumeo*, *to swell*.
- in in
- abs. **Contenance**, *Continentia*. Restraint imposed on the passions. *Teneo*, *to hold*.
- un. **Deify**, *Deus-facio*. To make a god, to exalt.
- mis. **Demean**, f. To behave or conduct one's self.
- un. **Demolish**, *Demolior*, *demolitio*. To throw down, destroy, or lay in ruins. *Moles*, *a heap*.
- in. **Delicate**, f. and *Deliciae*. Of a fine texture, nice, feeble.
- un. **Deprave**, *Depravo*, *depravatio*. To make bad or corrupt, to impair. *Pravus*, *wrong*, *wicked*.
- ex. **Desecrate**, *De-sacro*. To divert from a sacred purpose. *Sacer*, *holy*.
- un. **Discipline**, *Disciplina*. Education, government, correction. *Discipulus*, *a scholar*, from *disco* *to learn*.

- in.** Discriminate, *Discrimino*. To distinguish or mark the difference.
- un.** Dissemble, *Dis-similo*, dissimilatio. To disguise or pretend that to be which is not. *Similis, like.*
- un.** Dissipate, *Dissipatus*. To scatter, disperse, or drive asunder.
- pre.** Dominate, *Dominatus*. To rule over, to govern. *Domus, a house.*
- in.** Ebriety, *Ebrietas*. Drunkenness.
- un.** Equivocate, *f.* and *Equus-vocatus*. To use words of a doubtful meaning. *Voco, to call.*
- in.** Exhale, *Exhalo*, exhalatio. To send out as vapor, to breathe out. *Halo, to breathe.*
- un.** Exhilarate, *Exhilero*. To make merry, to enliven, to cheer. *Hilaris, merry.*
- un.** Except, *f.* To leave out, to exclude, or object to. *Ex-capio, to take from.*
- un.** Exorable, *Exorabilis*. That may be moved by entreaty. *Oro, to entreat, os the mouth.*
- un.** Expand, *Expando*, expansum. To enlarge, spread, or open.
- in.** Extrinsic, *Extrinsicus*. External, outward.
- un.** Extol, *Extollo*. To raise in words, to praise, or eulogize.
- con.** Federate, *Federatus*. Leagued or united. *Foedus, a covenant.*
- in.** Fidelity, *Fidelitas*. Faithfulness, honesty. *Fides, faith.*
- un.** Frustrate, *Frustro*. To defeat or disappoint.
- con.** Gratulate, *Gratulo*. To express joy. *Gratus, grateful.*
- un.** Hallow, *sax.* To make holy, to consecrate.
- in.** Hearse, *f.* A carriage for the dead, to put in a hearse.
- un.** Humble, *Humilis*. Lowly, meek, modest, to abase or subdue, to mortify. *Humus, the ground.*
- in.** Hospitable, *Hospitabilis*. Kindness to strangers, kindness. *Hospes, a guest.*
- de.** Increase, *Incresco*. To become greater in any sense.

- ex.** In,umate, *Inhumo*. To bury or inter the dead.  
Humus, *the ground*.
- un.** Initiate, *Initio*. To instruct in first principles, to introduce. *Eo, to go*.
- un.** Insulate, *Insula*. To place in a detached situation.
- ex.** In,ternal, *Internus*. intrinsic.
- il.** Luxury, *Luxuria*. Extravagant indulgence in any thing.
- im.** Maculate, *Maculo*. To spot or stain. *Macula, a stain*.
- im.** Martial, *Martialis*. Pertaining to war. Mars, *the god of war*.
- un.** Mutilate, *Mutilo*. To cut or break off as a limb.
- pre** Notion, *Notio*. Opinion, sentiment, conception.  
*Nosco, to know*.
- un.** Novation, *Novatum*. To change or alter. *Novus, new*
- in.** Nutrition, *Nutritio*. Promoting growth, that which nourishes. *Nutrio, to nurse*.
- pre** Omen, *Omen*. A sign, indication, prognostic.
- im.** Penitent, *Poenitens*. One who repents of his sins, suffering sorrow on account of sins. *Poenas, punishment*.
- un.** Perjury, *Perjurium*. Wilfully making a false oath.  
*Juro, to swear*.
- un.** Persecute *Persecutus*. To pursue to injure, vex, or harass. *Sequor, to pursue*.
- im.** Pertinent, *Pertinens*. Related to the matter in hand.  
*Teneo, to hold*.
- im.** Placable, *Placabilis*. That may be appeased. *Placo, to appease*.
- im.** Polity, *gr*. The form of civil government. *Polis, a city*.
- un.** Popular, *popularis*. Beloved by, or pertaining to the common people.
- im.** Probity, *Probitas*. Tried virtue, strict honesty. *Probus, honest*.
- un.** Precarious, *Precarius*. Uncertain, a doubtful tenure.
- ap.** Proximate, *Proximatus*. Nearest, next, drawing near. *Prope, near*.
- un.** Prejudice, *Prejudicium*, pre-judico. Prejudgment, mischief, damage.

- Radicare, Radicatus.** To root or plant deeply.  
Radix, *a root.*
- en.** Rapture, Raptus. Ecstasy, transport, a seizing by violence. Rapio, *to snatch.*
- e.** Rasure, Rasura. The act of scraping or erasing.  
Rado, *to scrape.*
- un.** Relent, Relentescio. To soften in any sense, less rigid. Lenis, *mild.*
- un.** Refract, Refractus. To break the natural course in rays of light.
- un.** Repugnant, Repugnans. opposite, contrary, fighting against. Pugnus, *the fist.*
- un.** Resent, f. and Resentio. To take ill, to be offended.  
Sentio, *to think.*
- un.** Rescue, norm. To deliver, or save from.
- un.** Reserve, Reservo, reservatum. To keep in store, held back in the mind.
- ir.** Resolute, f. Having a fixed purpose, firm, bold.
- un.** Reveal, Revelo, revelatus. To disclose, to show or make known. Velo, *to cover.*
- un.** Ridicule, Ridiculum. Contemptuous laughter. Rideo, *to mock.*
- in.** Salubrious, Salubrio. Favorable to health. Salus, *safety, health.*
- Servile, Servilis. Slavish, mean, fawning. Servus, *a servant.*
- un.** Sophist, gr. and Sophista. A professor of philosophy, a captious reasoner. Sophia, *wisdom.*
- un.** Special, Specialis. Particular, extraordinary. Specio, *to see.*
- in.** Suavity, Suavitas. Sweetness (in its sense), agreeableness, pleasantness.—Suavis, *sweet.*
- un.** Superfluous, Superfluus, Super-fluo. Overflowing, more than is needful.
- re.** Suscite, Suscito. To rouse, to call into life or action.
- un.** Suspicious, Suspiciosus. Inclined to suspect. Specio, *to look or see.*
- un.** System, Systema. An assemblage of things or principles adjusted, order
- in.** Timid, Timidus, Fearful, wanting courage. Timeo, *to fear.*

- in.** Tolerance, Tolerans. The power or act of doing or permitting. *Tollo, to bear or suffer.*
- in.** Tranquil, Tranquillus. Quiet, calm, peaceful.
- bi.** Unicorn, Unus-cornu. An animal with one horn.
- in.** Urbane, Urbanus. Civil, courteous in manner. *Urbs, a city.*
- in.** Utility, Utilitas. Usefulness (in the sense of the word). *Utor, to use.*
- e.** Vacate, Vaco, vacuo. Empty, to make void.
- un** Vanquish, f. To conquer, overcome, or refute.
- un** Venerate, Veneror veneratio, venerabilis. To regard with veneration. *Oro, to ask. venia, pardon.*
- in.** Vigilance, Vigilans. State of being awake, watchful.
- in.** Vulnerate, Vulnero. To wound, to hurt. *Vulnus, a wound.*

## SECTION XXI.

### *Eighth Exercise.*

N. B. IN many words *in* and *un*, alternate, as *ungrateful* and *ingratitude*—*dis* and *mis*, according to Dr. Webster, may with propriety be prefixed to many words where they are now omitted. The same is true of several other prefixes forming words not in common use.

**dis in.** Abuse, f. To use ill, improper treatment, or perverted use. *Ab* and *utor, to use.*

**over super.** Abound, Abundo, abundans. To possess much of, being very prevalent. *Undo* (obsolete). Whence *unda, a wave.*

**un** **un**

**ar de.** Abrogate, Abrogo. To repeal or annul, by authority, to call from. *Rogo, to beg, desire, ask.*

**mis un.** Accept, Accipio. To receive what is offered, to consent or agree to. *Capio, to take.*

**un.** Accomplish, f. To complete, gain, or finish entirely. *Pleo, to fill.*

- un  
con dis. Ac,cord, f. To agree of our own will, harmony of minds. Probably, Cor, cordis, *the heart*.
- in. Accurate, Accuratus. In exact conformity, in the sense used. Cura, *care*.
- re un. Adjust, sp. To put in order, to make exact, to settle. Jus. *legal or right*.
- un  
con in. Afflict, Afflictus. To give pain to body or mind, to grieve. Fligo, *to beat*.
- co re under. Agent, Agens. An actor, an active cause or power. Ago, *to do or drive*.
- dis un. Agree, f. To be of one mind, to assent to or admit, concordant. Gratia, from gratus, *favor*.
- lis un. Allow, f. To grant, yield, admit, approve, or afford. Laus, *praise*.
- inter pre. Allude, Alludo, allusum, to refer to, to hint at. Ad and ludo, *to play*.
- e. Il,lude (same root). To play upon by artifice, to deceive, or mock.
- de. Col,lude (same root). To play into the hand of each other, to conspire in a fraud.
- dis un. Allay. To make quiet, pacify, or appease.
- in un. Alter, Alter, alteratio. To change, or in any respect make different. Alter, *another*.
- un  
be. Amuse, f. To entertain the mind, to occupy the attention. Musa, *a song*.
- re un. Annex, Annecto. To join to, to affix, unite, or subjoin.
- un  
e pro. An,nounce, Ad,nuntio. To publish, proclaim to, or pronounce, to declare to. Nuncius, *a messenger*.
- semi super. Amu,al, f. and Annus. Yearly, returning every year.

- anti ún.** Scripture, Scriptura. A writing, the Old and New Testament, any thing written. *Scribo, to write.*
- en un.** Seal, sax. A piece of metal to make an impression on wax or other things, to close, to fix a seal.
- mis un.** Send, sax. To throw, cast, or thrust, to cause to be conveyed.
- re un.** Seize, f. To lay hold on suddenly, to take possession by force.
- re tran.** Splendor, Splendor. Great brightness, elegance, pomp, show. *Splendeo, to shine.*
- self un.** Subdue, Sub do. To conquer by force, to overcome, to soften.
- re un.** Summon, Sub-moneo. To cite or notify by authority to appear at some place, to call up, excite.
- in in ex** Superable. That may be overcome. *Super, above.*
- a dis.** Sunder, dan. To part or divide, to separate.
- pyro poly.** Technics, gr. and Technicus. The doctrine of arts in general.
- con inter.** Texture, Textura. The act of weaving, a web. *Texo, to weave.*
- mis un.** Train, f. To draw along, to exercise, to break or tame.
- all un.** Triumph, Triumphus. A pompous ceremony on account of a victory, to obtain victory, to insult.
- in un.** Utter, sax. To speak or express words, to disclose.

in

- equi bi multi.** Valve, Valvae. A folding door, a lid or cover.
- re un.** Vindicate, Vindico. To defend, justify, or support, to avenge, to assert. *Vindex, a punisher.*

un

- equi uni.** Vocal, Vocalis. Having a voice, music made by the voice. *Voco, to call, from vox, the voice.*



- in un. Chaste, f. Pure, uncorrupted. Castus, *pure*.  
 in un. Civil, Civilis. Relating to policy, sober, well-bred. Civis, *a citizen*.  
 en out. Compass, f. To extend around, to attain or to contrive.  
 re un. Compensate, *Compenso*. To make amends, to give an equivalent. Pendo, *to weigh or pay*.

- un  
 dis. Com,placent, *Complacens*. Civil, softness of manners. Placeo, *to please*.  
 in un. Conclude, *Concludo*, conclusum. To decide, finish, infer, or shut.  
 dis pre. Concert, it. To contrive and settle an agreement.  
 in un. Condition, *Conditio*. Particular state of any thing. Do, *to give or bestow*.  
 ir un  
 re un. Conciliate, *Concilio*. To win, reconcile, or gain the affections. Concilium, *a council*.  
 after mis. Conduct. sp. Good or bad actions, behavior.  
 in un. Congeal, *Congelo*, congelatum. To become stiff or thick. Gelu, *frost*.  
 dis in. Congruous, *Congruus*. Suitable, consistent, fit. Grus, *a swan*.

- re un  
 de. Con,secrate, *Consecro*, consecratus. To set apart, or make sacred. Sacer, *sacred*.  
 anti non. Contagion, *Contagio*. Communicating by touch, a touch. Tango, *to touch*.  
 in un. Control, f. To keep under check, to restrain, or govern.

- dis  
 con in. Corporate, *Corporatus*. United in a body. Corpus, *a body*.  
 in. Corporeal. Having a material body, opposed to spirit. Corpus.  
 in un. Corrupt, *Corruptus*. To vitiate in any sense. Rumpo, *to break*.  
 He en. Courage, f. Bravery, valor, boldness.

en am. be un.	Damage, f. Any hurt, injury, or loss, to harm. Dazzle, sax. To overpower with light, to blind by glare.
dis re em. un in.	De, bark, f. To land from a ship, boat, &c.  Debt, Debitum. Whatever is owing from one to another. Debeor, <i>to be due</i> . Decent, Decens. Becoming in words, behavior, dress, or appearance. Decet, <i>it becomes</i> .
un em. in un.	Dear, sax. High price, beloved or precious. Decide, Decido, decisum. To end or determine, to fix. Caedo, <i>to cut or slay</i> .
de in.	Decorous, Decorus. Decent, suitable, or becoming. Decet, <i>becoming</i> .
in un.	Define, Defino, Definitio. To determine or mark the limit, to bound. Finis, <i>the end</i> .
re un.	Deliver, f. To free, release, surrender, utter, or pronounce. Liber, <i>free</i> .
ante post.	Deluge, Deluvium. An overflowing of water, to overwhelm.
in un.	Demonstrate, Demonstro. To prove beyond a doubt. Monstro, <i>to show</i> .
un em. un.	un De, plore, Deploro. To lament, bewail, to mourn, to cry out.
em pro.	Destine, Destino, Destinatio. To ordain, appoint, or devote.
en in.	De, velop, f. To uncover, disclose, or unravel. Velo, <i>to cover or conceal</i> .
in un.	Discern, Discerno. To separate by the eye or understanding.
in un.	Discreet, f. Prudent in avoiding evil, cautious, not rash. Cerno, <i>to discern or sift</i> .
re un.	Discuss, Discussum. To debate or agitate by argument. Cutie, from quatio, <i>to shake</i> .

- in un. Dispute, *Disputo*, disputatio. To contend in argument, strife.
- ex. <sup>un</sup> Dis,till, *Distillo*, distillatio. To flow in drops, or extract by heat. *Stillas*, a drop.
- re un. Edify, *Edifico*, edificatus. To build, to instruct or improve the mind. *Aedes*, a house.
- un <sup>un</sup> de. Ef,face, f. To blot out, erase, to impair any impression. Ex and facies, *the form*.
- in over. Eleg,ant, *Elegans*. Polished, polite, refined, beautiful.
- dis un. Embarrass, f. To perplex, entangle, or render intricate.
- pre super. Emin,ent, *Eminens*. High, lofty, exalted in rank. *Mineo*, to hang over.
- mis un. Employ, f. To occupy the time, or in any way be engaged.
- per. <sup>un</sup> En,dure, f. To last, remain, undergo *Durus*, hard.
- in. Evitable, *Evitabilis*. That may be shunned *Vito*, to shun.
- super self. Exalt, f. To raise high, to elevate. *Altus*, high.
- in un. Exhaust, *Exhaustum*. To draw out, to drain, to use the whole. *Haurio*, to drain or draw.
- ad de. Ex,hort, *Exhortor*, exhortatus. To advise, caution, or urge by words.
- in un. Expedi,ent, *Expediens*. Suitable for the purpose, useful.
- in un. Experi,ence, *Experiens*. Series of trials, observation. *Peritus*, tried.
- in un. Explain, *Explano*, explanatum. To make plain, expound. *Planus*, smooth.
- in un. Expose, f. and *Expositus*. To lay open, uncover, to make liable, to offer. Ex and pono, to lay out.
- in un. Fabricate, *Fabrico*. To frame, construct, form, manufacture.

in un.	Fail, f. To become deficient, to decay, desert.
de in.	Fame, Fama. Public report, renown, rumor.
mis un.	Fashion, f. The make or form of any thing, to shape.
dis. un.	Favor, f. Kind regard, or act, to resemble, to befriend. Faveo, <i>to favor</i> .
counter un.	Ferment, Fermentum. To heat, or work, to set in motion.
in un.	Fertile, f. and Fertilis. Fruitful, rich, inventive.
in.	Felicity, Felicitas. Happiness, blessedness, prosperity. Felix, <i>happy</i> .
in	
de in.	Finite, Finitus. Having a limit. Finis, <i>the end</i> .
con de.	Flagrant Flagrans, flagratum. Burning, ardent, glaring.
bi un.	Fold, sax. A pen, enclosure, a plait, to double.
in un.	Frequent, Frequens. Often, to be often at.
in re.	Frigid, Frigidus, refrigero. Cold, dull, wanting zeal. Frigus, <i>cold</i> .
in un.	Frugal, Frugalis. A prudent use of any thing. Fruges.
over un.	Fruit, f. Whatever the earth produces, a consequence. Fructus, fruges, <i>fruit</i> .
un	
af.	Fright, sax. Sudden fear, terror.
re un.	Gain, f. To obtain or win—used in various senses.
con sub.	Globe, Globus. A round ball or sphere.
in un.	Grateful, Gratus. A due sense of benefits
be un.	Grudge, w. To envy or murmur, hatred.
un	
be.	Guile, f. Craft, cunning, artifice.
dis	
in.	Heritable. Capable of being inherited. Haeres, <i>an heir</i> .
in super.	Human, Humanus. Belonging to man.
in un.	Humane, Humanus. Having feelings peculiar to man, kindness

<u>ir</u>	<u>un</u>	
re.		Im,pair, f. To make worse in any sense. <i>Paro, to make or shape.</i>
re un.		Importune, Importunus. To request with urgency. <i>Porto, to carry.</i>
mis un.		Improve, norm. To make better in any sense
dis un.		Ingenuous, Ingenuus. Open, frank, fair, noble.
<u>re</u>		
en.		In,list. To enter military service, to engage in
mis.		Interpret, Interpretor, interpretatio. To explain words, or any thing.
in un.		Irritate, Irrito. To excite anger, to fret, excite heat. <i>Ira, anger.</i>
dis re un.		Joint, f. The joining of two or more things <i>Jungo, to join.</i>
self un.		Justify, Justus-facio. To make just, to defend
di.		Lacerate, Lacero. To tear or rend with violence.
<u>un</u>		
en.		Large, Largus. Big, wide, copious.
un.		License, Licentia. Leave or permission, to grant. <i>Liceo, to be lawful.</i>
	<u>un</u>	
il ob.		Literate, Literatus. Learned, lettered, scientific. <i>Litera, a letter.</i>
il over.		Liberal, Liberalis. Of a free heart, generous <i>Liber, free.</i>
<u>un</u>		
al.		Lure, f. Any enticement held out, to entice.
<u>un</u>		
e.		Mancipate, Mancipo. To enslave, to bind. <i>Manus and Capio.</i>
mis un.		Manage, f. To conduct, govern, or direct.
be un.		Mangle, dan. To cut with a dull instrument.
non un.		Manufacture, f. and Manu-facio. Any thing made by hand.
im un.		Malleable, f. Malleatus. That may be drawn out or hammered. <i>Malleus, a hammer</i>

com im.	Material, f. and Materia. Consisting of matter, important.
im un.	Mechanic, Mechanicus. A person skilled in the arts.
im inter.	Mediate, f. Middle, to interpose, to effect a union. Medius, <i>the middle</i> .
<u>un</u>	
pre un.	Meditate, Meditor. To contemplate, intend or plan.
im un.	Melody, gr. Agreeable succession of sounds.
all un.	Mercy, f. Mildness, favor, kindness.
a-im.	Method, Methodus. Suitable arrangement, order,
re un.	Mind, sax. Intellect, purpose, to fix the thoughts, to obey.
im un.	Mitigate, Mitigo. To alleviate, abate, or calm. Mitis, <i>mild</i> .
ac disac com.	{ Mode, Modus-facio. Manner of existing, { Modify. method, form.
im over.	Modest, Modestus. Sense of propriety, not bold Modus, <i>a manner</i> .
<u>un</u>	
im	Mortal, Mortalis. A human being, deadly, subject to death. Mors, <i>death</i> .
im un.	Mortify, f. Mors facio. To destroy vital functions, to humble.
equi sub.	Multiply, <i>Multiplico</i> , multiplicatus. To increase as numbers. Multus and Plico.
<u>ir</u> <u>re</u>	
	Munerate, Munero, muneratus. To reward or recompense. Munus, <i>a gift</i> .
<u>in</u> <u>e.</u>	
	Narrate, Narro. To tell, rehearse, relate, or write.
de inter	Nation, Natio. A body of people under one government. Nascor, <i>to be born</i> .
equi n.	Necessity, Necessitas. That which cannot be otherwise.

<u>un</u>	
in ob.	Noxious, Noxius. Hurtful or pernicious, guilty
<u>un</u>	
dis un.	Oblige, f. To constrain, to please, or do a favor. <i>Ligo, to bind.</i>
de un.	Obstruct, Obstructum. To block up, hinder, or stop.
co pre.	Option, Optio. Power of choosing, choice <i>Qpto, to choose</i>
<u>in</u>	
co in sub.	Ordinate, Ordinatus. Regular, methodical, a line <i>Ordo, order, rank.</i>
ab un.	Origin, Origo. First existence, foundation.
re un.	Pacific, Pacificus, pacificatio. Making peace, calm or tranquil. <i>Pax and Facio.</i>
dis im.	Parity, f. Equality, like state or degree. <i>Par, equal.</i>
<u>un</u>	
im em.	Passion, Passio. An excitement of the mind, ardour. suffering. <i>Pator, to suffer.</i>
im un.	Patron, Patronus. One who countenances or supports. <i>Pater, a father.</i>
bi sub.	Quadrato, Quadratus. A square, four equal sides. <i>Quatuor, four.</i>
fore mis.	Quote, f. To cite as a passage from another author, to name.
<u>all</u>	
en out.	Rage, f. Violent anger, fury, to rage.
ir un.	Redeem, Redimo. To purchase back or ransom. <i>Emo, to buy.</i>
dis un.	Regard, f. To look towards, observe—has many senses.
ir un.	Revere, Reveror. To regard with fear mingled with respect. <i>Vereor, to fear.</i>
im un.	Perish, f. To die, in a state of decay.
im un.	Plausible Plausibilis. That may be applauded. <i>Plaudo.</i>
<i>dist un</i>	<i>Please, Placeo. To excite agreeable emotions, to satisfy.</i>

- com counter. Petition, *Petitio*. Request or prayer, to make request. *Peto, to ask or seek.*
- im un. Polite, *Politus*. Courteous, refined, smooth gr. *Polis, a city.*
- im un. Precise, *Præcisus*. Exact, nice or formal. *Caedo, to cut.*
- counter un. Practice, f. Customary actions, to do frequently.
- im un. Prepare, *Præparo, præparatum*. To fit, adapt, make ready.
- im un. Prosper, *Prospero*. To favor, render successful, to thrive. *Spes, hope.*
- im un. Provide, *Provideo, Provisum*. To procure beforehand, to foresee. *Video, to see.*
- im juris. Prudence, *Prudentia*. Wisdom applied to practice, caution.
- re un. Publish, *Publico, publicatio*. To make public, utter, or print a book. *Populus, the people.*
- im un. Pure, *Purus*. Free from all impurities, genuine.
- ir un. Remedy, *Remedium*. That which cures a disease, or counteracts evil.
- ir un. Reproach, f. To censure, upbraid, or treat with scorn.
- after mis. Report, *Reporto*. To bear back an answer, something told.
- non
- pre. Re-side, *Resido, residens*. To have a settled abode, to dwell. *Sedeo, to sit or sit.*
- un
- super. Re-vise, *Revisus*. To review, to re-examine, or correct. *Video, to see.*
- cor out un. Rival, *Rivalis*. One striving for an object in opposition.
- all un. Sanctify, *Sanctifico, sanctificatio*. To make holy, to set apart. *Sanctus and Facio.*
- in non. Sane, *Sanus*. Sound, healthy, having reason.
- in un. Sate, *Satiatus*. To fill, satisfy, or glut. *Satis enough.*



<b>dis un</b>	<b>Satisfy, Satisfacio.</b> To gratify the wants, supply, pay, convince. <i>Satis and Facio.</i>
<b>semi. semi.</b>	<b>Savage, f.</b> Wild, untamed, uncivilized, cruel, barbarous.
<b>in per.</b>	<b>Scrutiny, f. and Inscrutabilis.</b> Close search, minute inquiry. <i>Scrutor, to search.</i>
<b>in un.</b>	<b>Separate, Separo, separabilis.</b> To disunite, divide or part.
<b>a un.</b>	<b>Shame, sax.</b> Painful sensation arising from a sense of guilt.
<b>con in.</b>	<b>Signify, Significo, significatio.</b> To express meaning.
<b>in un.</b>	<b>Sincere, Sincerus, sinceritas.</b> Pure, unmixed, real, not feigned. <i>Sine, without, cera, wax, or pure, unmixed.</i>
<b><u>dis un</u> en.</b>	<b>Slave, dan.</b> One held at the will of another, a servant, mean fellow.
<b><u>dis.</u> e.</b>	<b>Spouse, f.</b> One engaged in wedlock, to wed.
<b>in un.</b>	<b>Stable, Stabilis.</b> Fixed, steady, durable. <i>Sto, to stand.</i>
<b><u>un</u> be.</b>	<b>Strew, goth.</b> To scatter or spread.
<b>in.</b>	<b>Subordinate, Sub-ordinatus.</b> Inferior in the sense as used. <i>Ordo, rank or order.</i>
<b><u>in</u> con.</b>	<b>Sub,sequent, Subsequens.</b> Following in time or order. <i>Sequor, to follow or pursue.</i>
<b>dis.</b>	<b>Suc,cinct, Succinctus, Brief, compressed, tucked up.</b>
<b>in un'</b>	<b>Support, Supporto.</b> To bear, sustain, uphold, maintenance.
<b>de per.</b>	<b>Sulphur, f.</b> A simple combustible substance, yellow.
<b>all re.</b>	<b>Survey, norm.</b> To take a view of, to measure, examine. <i>Video, to see.</i>
<b><u>un</u> re.</b>	<b>Sur,vive, f. and Supervivo.</b> To outlive, to remain alive.

in un.	Susceptible, Suscipio. Capable of some addition, tender, nice sensibility. Capio, <i>to take</i> .
de	Spoil, Spolio, spoliatio. To plunder, rob, corrupt, ruin, that which is taken. Spolium.
at un.	Taint, Tingo. To imbue, corrupt, stain, infect, or poison.
in sub.	Tangible, Tango, tangens. To perceive by the touch.
re un	
at.	Tempt, f. and Tentatus. To incite to evil, to entice. Tento, <i>to try</i> .
in un.	Tenable, f. Teneo. That may be held or maintained.
at ex.	Tenuous, Tenuis. Thin, small, minute.
ab	
in.	Testate, Testatus. Having left a will. Testis, <i>a witness</i> .
be fore.	Token, sax. A sign or mark.
mis un.	Torture, f. and Tortor. Extreme anguish of body or mind, to inflict pain.
over un.	Thwart, dan. To transverse, to cross or oppose.
in un.	Tractable, Tractabilis. That may be easily lead or taught. Tracto.
mis un.	Translate, Translatus. To interpret, to bear from one place to another. Trans-Fero.
dis re.	Union, f. and Unus. The act of joining, a conjunction.
dis re.	Unite, Unitus. To put together, join, or cause to adhere.
in.	Valid, Validus. Having sufficient strength, powerful. Valeo, <i>to be strong</i> .
de e.	Vapor, Vapor. Invisible elastic fluid, steam.
e un.	Ventilate, Ventilatio. To fan with wind, to make a free passage. Ventus, <i>the wind</i> .
per un	
ad.	Venture, f. A hazard, undertaking, to dare. Venio, <i>to come</i> .
con di.	Verge, Vergo. To tend downwards.

<u>re</u>	Vigor, Vigor. Active strength, energy.
<u>in</u>	Violate, Violo, Violabilis. To injure, hurt, or infringe.
in un.	
semi un.	Vitrify, Vitrum-facio. To convert into glass.
dis mis.	Vouch, norm. To call to witness, to declare, or warrant. Voco, to call.
<u>un</u>	
be.	Wail. To lament.
inter in.	Weave, sax. To unite threads in making cloth, to insert.
mis un.	Wed, sax. To marry or espouse.
<u>in</u>	
be.	Witch, sax. A woman practising sorcery, to fascinate.
all un.	Worth, sax. Value, importance.
in be.	Wrap, sax. To wind, fold, enclose.

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## SECTION XXII.

### *Ninth Exercise.*

re un.	Accelerate, Accelero. To quicken, to hasten in any sense. Celer, <i>swift</i> .
super un.	Add, Addo. To set or put together, to unite.
<u>in</u>	
co in.	Adhere, Adhaereo, adhaesum. To stick or cleave to gether, to unite. Haereo, <i>to stick</i> .
re un.	Adjourn, f. To defer to another day, or for an intermission.
re un.	Adopt, Adopto. To take a child or person as an heir, to select and take. Opto, <i>to choose</i> .
all un.	Adore, Adoro, adoratio. To worship or pay divine honors to. Oro, <i>to speak or pray</i> , os, <i>the mouth</i> .
mis un.	Aim, ir. To point at with a missive weapon to attempt to accomplish, a design.
dis un.	Anchor, Anchora. An iron instrument to hold a ship at rest in the water, to moor.

un  
com de ex im pro retrō re. Dis, pel, *Dispello*, dispulsum. To scatter by force, to disperse, dissipate, or banish, to drive away. *Pello*, to drive.

equi in mis  
dif. con in inter of De, fer, *Differo*, differens. To delay or put off, refer, to yield to another's opinion, to postpone. *Fero*, to bear or carry.

re un un non pre re un

col se. Electus, e-lego. To pick out or select, to choose, one chosen. *Lego*, to gather or choose.

con in inter pre se. Excludo, *Excludo*, exclusum. To shut out or debar, to hinder from entering, to except. *Cludo* or *Claudo*, to shut.

co in non self post pre. Exist, *Existo*. To be or have real existence, to live, remain, or endure. *Sisto*, to be set or to continue.

un super un co  
dis ob in pro sub. Ex, tend, *Extendo*, extensio. To stretch in any direction, to expand or spread, to impart.

un un  
con de dis re. Ex, tort, *Extortus*. To draw or wrest from by force, to practice extortion. *Torqueo*, to writhe.

con dis pre trans un. Figure, *Figura*. Form or shape, appearance, a statue or image—various senses. *Fingo*, to make.

un  
be counter out re un. Fit. Suitable, to adapt to the use, to qualify, to furnish things suitable.

af con in post pre suf. Fix, f. To make stable, to put in order, to transfix or pierce. *Figo*, to fix.

- a mono. Chromatic, gr. Relating to color, a kind of music.  
 ana. Chronical, gr. Continuing a long time, as a disease.

dis      un  
pro.

Con,feas, f. To own a fault or crime, to avow or acknowledge. Fateor fassus, for fessus, *to confess.*

hetero homo. Con,gener, Congener. Of the same kind or nature.

mis un. Contrive, f. To invent, contrive, or plan.

mis un. Council, f. An assembly of men to advise the chief magistrate, an assembly of prelates.

super

ex. Crescent, Crescens. Increasing, growing.

self un. Deceit, } Decipio, deceptio. Ensnaring, mis-

self un. Deceive, } leading or fallacy, to cause to err, to cheat. Capió, *to take.*

be un. Deck. To clothe, dress, adorn, embellish.

a dis. De,part, f. and Pars. To go or move from, to leave, to vary from.

re sub. De,sultory, Desukorius. Leaping or passing from one thing or subject to another. De-salio, *to leap from.*

all un. Devastate, Devasto. To lay waste, ravage, to desolate.

all un. Devour, Devoro. To eat with greediness, to destroy.

in un. Diminish, Diminuo, diminutio. To lessen, to impair. Minus, *less.*

re tran. Dis,silient, Dissiliens Starting asunder, opening with force. Salio, *to leap, dis, apart.*

all un. Divine, Divinus. Pertaining to the true God, godlike, a minister of the gospel, to foreknow.

self un. Educate. Educo. To bring up, as a child, to instruct.

in un. Exaggerate, Exaggero. To heap on, to accumulate, to heighten or enlarge. Gero *to bear*

- in un.** Expiate, *Expio*. To atone for, to make reparation.
- sub under.** Faction, *f.* and *Facio*. A party in political society, tumult, discord.
- over re.** Flourish, *Floresco*. To thrive or grow luxuriantly, to increase—various senses. *Flos*, a flower.
- re un.** Fortify, *Fortis* and *Facio*. To make strong.
- in un.** Fracture, *Fractura*. A breach in any body, a rupture. *Frango*, to break.
- con un.** Fraternal, *Fraternus*. Brotherly, pertaining to brethren.
- pre un.** Imbibe, *Imbibo*. To drink in, to absorb. *Bibo*, to drink.
- un in.** Imitate, *Imitatus*. To follow in manner, to copy after, or counterfeit. *Imitor*, to imitate.
- contra sub.** Indicate, *Indico*. To show, point out, or discover, to tell.

## dis

- dis.** Inherit. To take by descent from an ancestor. *Haeres*, an heir.
- re un.** Install, *f.* To place in office, to invest with any charge.
- il preter.** Legal, *Legalis*. According to law, in conformity to law. *Lex*, law.
- e inter.** Lope. To leap, a long step, to run.
- anti biblio.** Maniac, *gr.* and *Maniacus*. Mad, or a madman.
- fore un.** Mention, *Mentio*. To speak or name, a hint, to state. *Memor*, mindful.

## a

- phil.** Misanthropy. *gr.* Hatred of mankind.
- philo un.** Music, *Musica*. Melody or harmony of sound. *Musa*, a song.

## un

- hetero.** Orthodoxy. *gr.* Sound in the Christian faith.
- re un.** Pack, *d.* A bundle or load, to send in haste, to close, to put together in order.
- in un.** Paradise, *gr.* The garden of Eden, a place of bliss.

**in inter.** Parley, f. To confer with, on some point of mutual concern, to confer with an enemy.

**dys eu.** Peptic, gr. Promoting digestion.

**re un.** Peruse. To read with attention, to observe.  
Per and utor, usus.

**de.** Picture, Pictura. A painting, a likeness drawn in colors. Pingo, *to paint*.

**self un.** Preserve, f. and Servo. To keep safe from injury, to uphold, to save.

**multi omni.** Presens, Praesens. Near, in company, something given. Prae and ens, *being before*, or sentio.

**di.** <sup>un</sup>Prevaricate, Praevarico. To quibble or shuffle, to play foul play, to evade, pervert, or corrupt. Varus, *crooked legs*, *unlike*.

**anti un.** Prophecy, gr. A foretelling or predicting something to come.

**un un**  
**re ac.** Quit, f. To leave, to depart from, to free or clear.

**de** <sup>un</sup>ar. Range, f. To set in a row, to dispose in classes, to rove.

**ir un.** Record, Recordor. To register or write in, a register of facts.

**dis un.** Relish. Pleasing taste, liking, appetite, to delight in.

**ir un.** Relieve, } f. Removal in whole or in part of any  
Relief, } evil of body or mind, to free from.

**ir un.** Renown, f. Fame, celebrity, to make famous.

**in.** <sup>un</sup>Re, novate, Renovo. To renew, to restore to the first state. Novus, *new*.

**re un.** Salute, Saluto. To greet, to hail, to address with kind wishes. Salus, *safe*.

- anti ūn.** Scripture, Scriptura. A writing, the Old and New Testament, any thing written. *Scribo, to write.*
- en un.** Seal, sax. A piece of metal to make an impression on wax or other things, to close, to fix a seal.
- mis un.** Send, sax. To throw, cast, or thrust, to cause to be conveyed.
- re un.** Seize, f. To lay hold on suddenly, to take possession by force.
- re tran.** Splendor, Splendor. Great brightness, elegance, pomp, show. *Splendeo, to shine.*
- self un.** Subdue, Sub do. To conquer by force, to overcome, to soften.
- re un.** Summon, Sub-moneo. To cite or notify by authority to appear at some place, to call up, excite.
- in inex** Superable. That may be overcome. *Super, above.*
- a dis.** Sunder, dan. To part or divide, to separate.
- pyro poly.** Technics, gr. and Technicus. The doctrine of arts in general.
- con inter.** Texture, Textura. The act of weaving, a web. *Texo, to weave.*
- mis un.** Train, f. To draw along, to exercise, to break or tame.
- all un.** Triumph, Triumphus. A pompous ceremony on account of a victory, to obtain victory, to insult.
- in un.** Utter, sax. To speak or express words, to disclose.
- in**
- equi bī multi.** Valve, Valvae. A folding door, a lid or cover.
- re un.** Vindicate, Vindico. To defend, justify, or support, to avenge, to assert. *Vindex, a punisher.*
- un**
- equi uni.** Vocal, Vocalis. Having a voice, music made by the voice. *Voco, to call, from vox, the voice.*



## SECTION XXIII.

*Tenth Exercise.*

<u>dis</u>	
on un.	Able, norm. Having sufficient power of body or mind for the object, eminently qualified.
anti poly tri.	A.pode, gr. An animal that has no feet, as fishes.
mis un.	Become, sax. To pass from one state to another, to be fit or suitable.
self un.	Charity, gr. and Charitas. Benevolence, alms, liberality.
de hydro.	Carbon, Carbo. Pure charcoal, a simple body.
super sub un.	Celestial, Caelestis. Heavenly, relating to heaven. Caelum, <i>heaven</i> .
mis re un.	Choose, sax. To pick out, to select or prefer.
pre re un.	Consult, <i>Consulto</i> . To seek the opinion of others, to plan or devise. Consulo, perhaps <i>salio, to leap</i> .
dia hyper un.	Critic, gr. A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works, an examiner or judge.
semi un.	Calcine, f. To reduce to fineness like dust. Calx, calcis, <i>chalk-stone</i> .
in un.	Cure, Curo. To heal as a disease. Cura, <i>care</i> .
<u>ir</u>	
re.	Con,fute, <i>Confuto</i> , confutatio. To disprove or show any thing to be false. Futo (obsolete), <i>to blame</i> .
re un.	Compile, <i>Compilo</i> , compilatio. Literally to steal or pillage, but now means to collect passages from other authors into a book. Pilo, <i>to pilfer</i> .
re un.	Convey, <i>Conveho</i> . To carry or transport. Veho, <i>to carry</i> .
over in.	Curious, Curiosus, curiositas. Strong desire for novelty, accurate, nice. Cura, <i>care</i> .

- re un. Capitulate, Capitulatus. To surrender an army, to repeat over. Caput, *the head*.
- mis un. Conjecture, *Conjectura*. A throwing together, a guess or surmise. Jacio, *to cast or throw*.
- in un. Compare, *Comparo*, compara-bilis-tivus. Likeness or agreement, to liken one thing to another. Par, *equal*.
- mis un. Construe, *Construo*, constructum. To translate, to interpret, to arrange the words.
- dis un. Courteous, f. Polite, well bred, civil. Curia, *a senate house*.

dis un

- en. Cumber, dan. To load, check, or embarrass, a hinderance.
- all sub. Chant, f. A song, to sing or celebrate in song. Cano, *to sing*.
- mis un. Derive, *Derivo*, derivatio. To draw or receive as from a source or origin. Rivus, *a river*.
- ad fore. Doom, sax. To judge or condemn.
- re un. Draft. A drawing of men from a military band, to delineate.
- over in. Diligent, Diligens. Steady in application, not idle.
- all un. Dread, sax. Great fear or apprehension of evil or danger, awe, terror, to fear.
- over un. Drive, sax. To impel, to urge forward by force.
- decem trium. Duum, vir, Duo and vir. One of two Roman officers, united in the same public functions.
- counter un. Declare, *Declaro*, declaratio. To tell explicitly, to make plain. Clarus, *clear*.
- in un. Discover, f. To lay open to view, to reveal or find out.

anti

- aristo theo. Demo, cracy, gr. *Demos*, the people, and *Cretos*. power, hence a government by the people.

disac fore inter self.Knowledge. A clear perception of truth or any fact, learning, skill, acquaintance. *Nosco, to know.*be e over under un.

Labor, Labor, laboro. To exert muscular strength, labor of body or mind, to work—various uses.

col de e il inter preter  
pro re.Lapse, Lapsus. A sliding or falling, an error or fault, to *glide* along.inbi col duo equi multi  
tri uni.

Lateral, Lateralis, or latus. Pertaining to the side.

col de inter multi out  
sub under un.Line, Linea, lineatio. A bound, uttermost extent, length without breadth or thickness. Linea, *a line.*ab al col dis e inter  
trans un.Locate, Locatus. To place in a particular spot. Locus, *a place.*

al circum col e inter.

Locution, Locutio. A discourse or manner of speaking. Loquor, *to speak.*unafter all be over self un.

Love, sax. Affection—used in many senses.

e inter trans.

Lucid, Lucidus, lucens. Shining, bright, clear. Lux lucis, *light.*

com im mis over out un.

Measure, f. The dimensions of any thing, limit, a portion, to compute.

com de e im inter re trans.

Migrate, Migro. To remove or pass from one country to another, from place to place.

be com im inter un.Mingle, sax. To blend or mix together. Misceo, *to mix, mingle.*pre mal unad

anti ex sub un.

Minister, Minister, ministratum. An agent to manage the business of another, pastor of a church, to supply or give.

<u>un</u> ad com <i>in</i> inter over un.	Mix, sax. Mistum, and mixtum To unite, join, or mingle together. Misceo, <i>to mingle</i> .
<u>ir</u> ad com counter e <i>in</i> re pro un.	Motion, Move, moveo, motum, motio. A moving or changing of place, to propose something. Moveo, <i>to move</i> .
ante extra infra inter super supra. <u>in</u> <u>un</u> com <i>in</i> inter per trans.	Mundane, Mundus, mundanus. Be longing to the world.
con counter demi preter un.	Muta, ble, Mutabilis. Subject to change. Muto, <i>to change</i> . Nature, Natura. The universe, the essence of a thing—has nu- merous applications. Nascor, <i>to be born</i> .
bi cog de multi pre pro. equi ont-re-un.	Nomin, al, Nominalis. Pertaining to a name. Nomen, <i>a name</i> . Number, Numerosus. A unit, a mul- titude, to count or reckon.— Numerus.
co fore in pre sub re.	Ordain, Ordino, ordinatio. To invest with an office, to appoint or decree. Ordo, <i>order</i> .
de hyper semi sur un.	{ Oxyde, } Any substance com- { Oxide, } gr. bined with oxygen, but not sufficient to form an acid.
a after bi com counter de dis <i>in</i> un.	Part, Pars, partitio. A portion of any thing, to separate—has various applications. Pars, <i>a part</i> .
<u>un</u> <i>in</i> over re sur.	Pass, f. To move or go in any man- ner—variously applied. Pass- us, <i>a step</i> .
<u>un</u> non over re un. <u>in</u>	Pay, f. To discharge a debt, reward, remunerate.
ap de equi <i>in</i> pro sus.	Pend, ent, Pendens. Jutting or hang- ing over. Pendeo, <i>to hang sus- pended</i> .

dis

ac fore inter self.

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equi out-re un.	Nomin, al, Nominalis. Pertaining to a name. Nomen, <i>a name</i> .
co fore in pre sub re.	Number, Numerosus. A unit, a mul- titude, to count or reckon.— Numerus.
de hyper semi sur un.	Ordain, Ordino, ordinatio. To invest with an office, to appoint or decree. Ordo, <i>order</i> .
a after bi com counter de dis <i>in</i> un.	{ Oxyde, } Any substance com- { Oxide, } gr. bined with oxygen, but not sufficient to form an acid.
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<u>un</u> non over re un.	Pass, f. To move or go in any man- ner—variously applied. Pass- us, <i>a step</i> .
<u>in</u> ap de equi <i>in</i> pro sus.	Pay, f. To discharge a debt, reward, remunerate.
	Pend, ent, Pendens. Jutting or hang- ing over. Pendeo, <i>to hang sus- pended</i> .

dis em over re un.	People, Populus. A community of persons, the mass of population.
dis <u>re</u> in re trans un.	Plant, f. and Plantatio. A vegetable of any kind, to set or fix in the ground, to introduce. Planta, to plant.
em in inter mis re un.	Plead, f. To argue or urge reasons, to discuss.
counter equi out over.	Poise, w. Weight, gravity, to weigh or balance.
ante ap circum counter in inter juxta op post pro re sup super. un re over	Position, Positio. State of being placed, situation, a principle. Pono, to place or put.
ap dis mis over pro super under un.	Portion, Portio. A part of any thing, to assign. Pars, a part.
in omni pleni pre.	Pot, ent, Potens. Possessing physical or moral power, efficacious. Ens, being; potis, able
all <u>un</u> em in over.	Power, f. The ability of doing or effecting any thing—has very numerous applications.
<u>un</u> ap over under un.	Prize. That which is taken or obtained, to value or set a value on.
dis un un self ir un ap in re dis semi un.	Prove, sax. and Probatio. To try any thing, to evince, to experience. Probo, to prove.
bi cor <u>un</u> ir octo uni.	Radiant, Radians. Darting forth rays of light. Radius, a ray of light or spoke in a wheel.
ab dis e inter ir pro.	Ruption, Ruptio. A breach or break. Rumpo, to break.

<u>un</u> <u>in</u>	<u>ir non un</u>	
as con de ia per sub.	Re, sist, Resisto. To stand against, to strive against, to baffle.— Re and sisto, or sto, to stand against.	
in over super under un.	Saturate, Saturo. To supply to fullness. Satis, <i>sufficient</i> .	
mis re sub super under un.	Serve, Servio. To work for, to bestow labor of body or mind, to supply.	
tm re		
as con dis.	Similar, Similis. Like or resembling.	•
anti dis un		
as anti con dis	Sociate, Socio. To mix with company, fellowship, the union of persons. Socius, a companion.	
in un.		
<u>un</u> <u>in re un</u> <u>pre un re ir</u>		
ab dis re	Solution, Solve, solvo, solutum. To loosen, remove or dissipate, to explain.	
in non.		
im mis over un		
per dis.	Suasion, Suasum. The act of persuading. Suadeo, to persuade.	
con super tran un.	Substance, Substantia. Matter of any kind, the essential part of any thing. Sto, to stand; sub, under.	
	in self all	
de.	Suf fice, Sufficio, sufficiens.— Enough, that which is equal to the end. Facio.	
<u>re un</u> <u>re un</u>		
as co en ia un.	Sure, f. Certain, firm, infallible	
be mis-par under un.	Take, sax. To get hold of, to receive—this has numerous applications.	
after counter dis fore in un.	Taste, f. To perceive by the tongue, to enjoy or relish any thing intellectually.	



<p>self pre in un in con in <u>de</u> <u>ex.</u></p>	<p>Terminate, Termino, terminus. To bound, to end, to limit or put an end to.</p>
<p>deca hexa nona octa penta. after be fore un.</p>	<p>Tetra, gon, gr. A figure having four angles. Think, sax. To occupy the mind, to imagine.</p>
<p>dis re de <u>en</u> un.</p>	<p>Throne, Thronus. A royal seat, chair of state, (<i>in Scripture</i>,) sovereign power.</p>
<p>un be dis mis <i>in</i> un.</p>	<p>Trust, dan. Confidence, credit, that which is committed to one's care.</p>
<p>in out over self re under un.</p>	<p>Value, f. Worth or price, any thing in high esteem. Valeo, <i>to be strong or avail.</i></p>
<p>by counter inter re. circum.</p>	<p>View, f. To survey, to examine, to see, to consider. Ambient, Ambiens, Surrounding. Am and eo, <i>to go around.</i></p>
<p>par. un</p>	<p>Anticipate, Anticipo. To take or act beforehand, foretaste. Capi- pio, <i>to take</i>; anti, <i>before</i>. Affable, Affabilis, affabilitas. Easy of conversation or manners For, fari, <i>to speak.</i></p>
<p>de. demi</p>	<p>Acclivity Acclivis. A slope or rising ground. Clivis, <i>a slope.</i> Cadence, Cadens. A fall of voice, a decline of sound. Cado, <i>to fall.</i></p>
<p>in.</p>	<p>Corrigible, Corrigo. That may be set right or corrected. Rego, <i>to rule.</i></p>
<p>in.</p>	<p>Docile, Docilis. Teachable, ready to learn. Doceo, <i>to teach</i></p>
<p>in.</p>	<p>Effable, Effabilis. That may be uttered by words. For, fari, <i>to speak.</i></p>

## SECTION XXVI.

*Thirteenth Exercise.*self inself re unex.

Ac,cuse. Accuso. To charge with a crime or fault, to blame. Causa, a reason.

co re under sub.

Agent, Agens. Acting or an actor, that which has power to produce an effect. Ago, to do or execute.

antimon hept olig tetr.

An,archy, gr. Want of power, a state of society where there is no supreme power.

unpre counter.

A,vail, Valens. To profit or turn to advantage, to effect the object. Valeo, to be strong.

dec oct sept sex

cent tri per.

Bi,ennial, Biennis. Taking place once in two years. Annus, a year.

af ef dif re super

counter un

Con,fluence, Confluens. A flowing together, an assemblage. Fluo, to flow.

in circum

subter.

mono tetra hexa

poly deca.

Chord, gr. and Chorda. The string of a musical instrument, a right line, a string.

in unex de re.

Com,plete, Completus. Having no deficiency, perfect, to finish or end. Pleo, to fill.

super mis.re in

ad

con

contra intro super

Circum,vent. } To come around, to  
,vene } gain by stratagem.

inter pre e.

to delude. Venio, ventum, *to come.*inmulti re ab as  
dis equi uni.Con,sonance. Agreement in sound, accord, congruity, consistency. Sono, *to sound*, from Sonus, *a sound.*

mono pro epi deca.

Dia,logue, gr. and Dialogus. A conversation between two or more. Gr. Logos, *a word or speech*im un non self all inprosuf.De,ficient. Deficiens. Wanting, defective in any sense. Facio, *to make.*

ante post mis un.

Date, Datum. The year, month, or day in which any thing was done, to date. Do, *to give*, datum, *given.*imper multi ob per bi.De,viate, Devius. To turn aside from the right or common way, to err. De, *from, via, the way.*imper intrans preter.Ex,it, Exit. Any departure, as from a stage or life, a going out. Eo, *to go.*polyautoastro autobio

biblio chiro cosmo

chrono choro dia

un

epi geo hydro

litho mono ortho

panto poly para

stereostereo steno typotypo zoo.Graphic, gr. and Graphicus. Pertaining to the art of writing, delineating, describing. From the Greek word *grapho*, *to write or paint.*

dei, a God.  
 fratri, a Brother.  
 homi, a Man.  
 infanti, an Infant.  
 matri, a Mother.  
 patri, a Parent.  
 regi, a King.  
 sui, One's self.  
 sorori, a Sister.  
 tyranni, a Tyrant.

Homicide, *Homicidium*. A man-slayer, the killing of one man by another. *Caedo, caesum, to slay or kill.* Homo, *Hominis, a man*, (so of all the others,) the slaying of, or killing.

counter contra  
 circum inter.

Im,mure. To enclose with walls, to shut up or imprison. *im, for in, within, and murus, a wall.*

astro anti biblio  
 chrono cosmo chiro  
 eu geo hydro homo  
 il litho ortho philo  
 pyro theo zoo.

Logic, *gr.* The art of reasoning justly. The Greek word *logos*, means a *word, speech, or discourse.*

dia anti  
para.

Ana,lysis, *gr.* The separating of a compound into its constituent parts. *Gr. Lysis, a dissolving.*

bi centi chrono  
 semi un  
 dia geo hydro  
 hyper helio hexa  
 ortho pyro peri panto

Meter, } *sax.* Measure, verse, ar-  
 Metre, } rangement of poetical  
 feet of long and short syllables in verse. *Metrum, a measure.*

a  
 poly stereo sym tri.

a mono poly bi.

Miso,gamist, *gr.* A hater of marriage. *Gr. Misos or miseo, to hate, gamos, marriage.*

sub octon bin\*  
 mon mult.

Ocular, Ocularius. Depending on the eye, received by actual sight. *Oculus, the eye.*

dis ex sub semi.

Orb, Orbis. A spherical or round body, a circle or period, the eye.

\* n Euphonic.

<u>un</u>		
dis extra sub.	Order, Ordo. Regular disposition, proper state, to direct or command	
penta poly tetra tri	Petal, gr. (In botany), a flower-leaf	
mono octa di bi a.		
a anti cata dys eu	Phonics, gr. The science of sound, the art of combining musical sounds. Gr. Phone, <i>a sound or voice</i> .	
homo poly sym.		
centu circum com	Plicate, Plicatus, Folded like a fan, plaited, knit or entwined together. Plico, <i>to be knit together</i>	
multi sup tri		
con re sub <u>un</u> <u>in</u>		
<u>du</u> <u>im</u> <u>ex</u> .		
dis non un.	Regard, f. To look towards, to observe, to attend to, to respect.	
extra multi nocti.	Soli, vagant, <i>Solivagus</i> . Wandering alone. Vagus, <i>wandering</i> , solus, <i>alone</i> .	
dis mono multi	Syllable, gr. A letter or combination of letters uttered at a single impulse of the voice. Gr. Sūn and Lambanō, <i>taken together</i> .	
octo poly tetra.		
	<u>un</u>	
a anti eu mono un.	Sym, pathy, gr. Fellow feeling, the quality of being affected by the suffering of others. Gr. Pathos, <i>suffering or feeling</i> , sūn, <i>with</i> .	
con fore in pre.	Signify, Significo, significatio. To express meaning, to make known. Signum, <i>a sign</i> , facio, <i>to make</i> .	
inter sub subter.	Stratum, Stratum. A bed or layer of earth, coal, stone, &c.	
dia homo in mono	Tone, gr. Tonus. A sound or modification of sound, accent.	
semi tri.	Thesis, gr. A position of proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain by argument.	
anti hypo para	Theist, gr. One who believes in the existence of a God. Gr. Theos, <i>God</i> .	
syn.	Center, gr. and Centrum. The middle of any thing.	
a mono pan poly		
tri.		
con ec (for ex) helio		
geo para self sub.		

## SECTION XXVII.

A few words analyzed more particularly, which may excite the scholar to a further examination into the structure of words in general.

**Anniversary**, is from *annus*, a year, and *versus*, a turning or returning. Hence the impost, returning with the year, or a yearly celebration.

**Animadvert**, is from *vertus*, turning, *animus*, the mind, *ad* to. Whence comes the meaning to consider, &c.

**Apostate**, gr., is *Apo*, from or off, and *stas*, standing. Hence one who has departed from.

**Atmosphere**, gr. *Atmos*, vapor, and *sphaira*, round or sphere.

**Alphabet**. The first two Greek letters, *alpha beta*.

**Agriculture**. Ager *agri*, a field, and *cultura*, tillage.

**Apode**, gr. *A*, privative, meaning without, and *pous*, a foot. Whence *apode* is without feet, like a fish. *Polypode*, *antipodes*.

**Apology**, gr. *Apo*, from or off, and *logos*, a word. Hence excusing.

**Blaspheme**, gr. *Blas*, nefarious or impious, and *phemi*, to speak.

**Conjugal**. *Con*, with or together, and *jugum*, a yoke, meaning yoked together, or married.

**Constant**, distant, circumstance. *Con*, means together or with, *di*, separated or apart, and *circum*, around. *Stans* is standing; whence *constant*, is standing together, or fixed, firm, steady, &c. *Distant*, standing apart; whence it implies remote, reserved, &c. So good circumstances is being surrounded by every thing needful.

**Consequences**, subsequent. *Con*, with, *sub*, under or after. *Sequens*, following. Then *consequences* are what follow in connection with, but *subsequent* is what follows after.

**Cataract**, gr. *Kata*, against, and *rasso*, to dash.

**Confident**, diffident, infidel, and perfidy, all from *fides* or *fidens*, meaning faith, trust, &c., modified by the prefixes, *con*, *dis*, *in*, and *per*.

**Concomitant**, is from *comes*, a companion, and comes is from *com* and *go*, to go with, *con*, repeated, implies a

repetition of meaning, as going and coming together, or a continued union.

**Disease.** From *dis* and *ease*, a deprivation of ease.

**Dismal.** *Malus*, evil, *dies*, day, hence dire, horrid, gloomy

**Despise.** *Specio*, to look, *de*, down, as with contempt.

**Decapolis.** *Deca*, ten, *polis*, a city.

**Desultory, insult, exult, result.** *De*, down or from, *is*, in or on, *ex*, out, *re*, again or back, and *salio*, to leap. Then *desultory*, is leaping or passing abruptly from one subject to another. *Insult*, leaping on, or gross abuse. *Exult*, leaping out, or excessive joy; and *result*, leaping back, or a consequence following.

**Devious, previous, pervious.** *De*, from, *via*, the way; whence, out of the way, wandering. So *pre*, before, and *per*, by or through, give the different imports.

**Divide.** From the obsolete word *viduo*, to separate, *di*, apart. Then individual, is one undivided person or thing.

**Disaster.** *Dis*, separation, *astron*, from his star. The ancients supposed the star under which a person was born governed his destiny; hence, disaster comes to mean ill-luck, misfortune.

**Democrat, gr.** *Demos*, the people, and *Kratos*, power; whence a popular government.

**Discrepancy.** *Crepo*, to crackle or jingle, *dis*, asunder; hence the import, disagreement of parts, like jingling asunder.

**Expedite.** *Ex*, and *pes pedis*, a foot. To facilitate, &c.

**Epilepsy, gr.** *Epi*, upon, and *lambano*, to leap, as a fit.

**Equivocate.** *Equus*, alike or equal, and *vocatus*, called; whence the meaning becomes doubtful, uncertain.

**Evidence.** *Video*, to see or discover, *e*, out, or elucidate.

**Epidemic, gr.** *Epi*, upon, *Demos*, the people.

**Fluent, affluent, superfluous, and influence, are all from** *fluo*, to flow, modified by their prefixes.

**Geography, gr.** *Ge*, the earth, and *grapho* to write.

**Geometry, gr.** *Ge* and *metreo*, to measure.

**Infant.** *For*, to speak, makes fans, speaking; *in* means not, then an infant, is one not able to speak or use language.

**Metropolis, gr.** *Meter*, a mother, and *polis*, a city.

**Monoctony, gr.** *Monos*, one or alone, and *tonos*, a tone or sound.

**Manage.** *Manus*, the hand, and *age*, from ago, to do.

Monopolize, gr. *Monos*, alone, and *poleo*, to buy.

Monarch, gr. *Monos*, and *archos*, a chief.

Mancipate, to enslave. *Manus*, the hand, and *capio*, to take  
Orb, from *orbis*, a spherical body; orbit, the curve line in  
which it moves. Then *exorbitant*, is departing from  
the usual track or course.

Order, from *ordo*, makes *extraordinary*.

Prophet, gr. *Pro*, before, and *phemi*, to speak

Period, gr. *Peri*, around, and *odos*, a way or road. Then  
a periodical, is what goes the rounds at stated times.

Providence. *Pro* and *videns*, seeing before.

Peregrinate. *Ager*, *agri*, a field, and hence peregrinate, to  
travel through the country.

Pennsylvania. *Penn*, the name of the founder, and *sylva*, a  
wood.

Pedagogue, gr. *Pais*, a child, and *agogos*, a leader.

Preposterous, *Posterus*, from *post*, after, and *pre*, before;  
hence, it means putting that *first* which should be last,  
or absurd.

Repugnant, *Pugnans*, fighting, *re*, back; or opposite, con-  
trary.

Roborant, strengthening, from *robur*, oak of the hardest  
kind, and *cor* for *con*, makes *corroborate*, to confirm.

Sympathy, gr. *Syn* for *sūn*, means with, and *pathos*, suffer-  
ing, then it means suffering with, or fellow feeling.  
Apathy, without feeling. *Antipathy*, opposition of  
feelings.

Synod, gr. *Syn* for *sūn*, and *odos*, a way or road.

Synopsis, gr. *Syn* and *opsis*, the sight; whence one view.

Supercilious. *Super*, above, *cilium*, the eye-brow, or  
haughty.

Sincere. *Sine*, without, *cera* wax; whence, unmixed, pure.

Universe. *Versus*, a turning, *unus*, into one; a collective  
whole.

Vague. *Vagus*, wandering, *extra*, beyond, making *extra*  
vagrant.

## SECTION XXVIII.

IMPORTANCE of knowing Latin words, or of understand-  
ing that language.



From the vast number of Latin words which have either in whole or in parts become incorporated with the English language, much benefit is derived from a knowledge of their primitive import. In most cases they give that turn to the English signification, which accords with their original meaning. Hence the primary signification of such Latin roots as are extensively involved in the composition of our language, must necessarily furnish an important auxiliary in determining the true import of all such English words.

For instance, the verb *facio*, with its supine *factum*, whose simple primitive meaning is to *do*, to *make*, or to *cause*, enters in some form into the composition of more than 500 of our English words; and in every case imparts more or less of its original signification. A knowledge, therefore, of the meaning of that verb and its supine, with the ability to distinguish its combination in any word, must of necessity aid the scholar in a more perfect comprehension of the true import of all English words, of which this is a component part.

This is a consideration fully equivalent for learning the primitive meaning of *facio*, *factum*. The same is true to a very great extent in a vast multitude of Latin primitives. Much would be gained by committing Latin primitives as they occur.

Words of Greek origin, while they furnish a fruitful source of derivation, are by no means as numerous or important as those of Latin.

We will subjoin a few of the most prominent words in Greek and Latin, with something near the number of their several combinations in the formation of English words, viz.

*Facio*, *Factum*, 500; *Pono*, *Positum*, 250; *Plico*, 200; *Fero*, *Latum*, 198; *Specio*, 177; *Mitto*, *Missum*, 174; *Teneo*, *Tentum*, 168; *Capio*, *Captum*, 197; *Tendo*, *Tensum*, *Tentum*, 162; *Duco*, *Ductum*, 156; *Logos*, gr. 156; *Graphō*, gr. 152. These twelve words enter in some shape into the composition of nearly 2500 English words.

From 154 Greek and Latin primitives which have been examined, in reference to this point, it is found that not far from 13,000 English words receive more or less of their *component parts*, characterizing the English signification to a greater or less extent.

20, feb. 03

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. TOWN—DEAR SIR,

From a pretty minute examination of your "Analysis," I feel prepared to speak of it in terms of very high commendation. The plan of it, I consider as peculiarly original and happy, and the execution such as to promise practically the most auspicious results in our schools and academies. The amount of information it gives in the subject of prefixes and suffixes, and the mode both of resolving words into their original elements, and of recombining them into the various derivative forms which continually occur in the language, is far greater than in any work of my acquaintance. It goes very far towards putting the mere English scholar in possession of some of the chief advantages to be derived from a knowledge of the Latin and Greek tongues, without subjecting him to the necessity of the laborious task of acquiring them. With respect to thousands of the youth of our country, not destined to the learned professions, this cannot but be regarded as supplying a very important desideratum.

Viewed in another light, your work will be likely to be attended with equally happy effects. It tends to form habits of accurate analysis, and consequently of discriminating thought. In early life this habit cannot be exercised upon any thing to more advantage, than language; and when once formed, in regard to the English language, it will naturally be carried into the study of any other language, and finally into every department of knowledge. I cannot, therefore, but anticipate a most favorable reception of your little volume, wherever a *sound intellectual training* enters into the elementary idea of education.

That some of the minor details of the plan may hereafter admit of improvement, is altogether probable, as the ground you occupy has been hitherto almost entirely untrodden; and a competent judge (N. Webster) has pronounced the study of etymology to be yet in its infancy. But for its avowed objects, and for the present wants of the age, your work, I am persuaded, will answer all the purposes of an invaluable manual.

GEO. BUSH,  
Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature,  
New York City University.

New York, Sept. 14, 1836.

In the views of my colleague, Professor Bush, I fully concur upon the examination I have been able to give the work.

ROBERT B. PATTON,  
Professor of Greek Language and Literature,  
New York City University.

New York, Sept. 17, 1836.

From Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D.D.

I have examined somewhat minutely an "Analysis of Derivative Words, by Salem Town, A.M.," and the opinion which I now give, I hope, will not be considered by the public as a matter of mere usage or etiquette in the literary world. It is a work of intrinsic merit and great originality, and evinces much research on the part of its author. Its introduction and extensive use in our schools and academies would form an era in English philology. For the benefit of the rising generation and the honor of my country, as well as from personal friendship to its author, I hope the work may meet with merited success.

I am, respectfully, &c.

Trout, August 23, 1836.

NATHAN S. S. BEMAN.

I fully concur in the opinion expressed by Doctor Beman.

J. H. MARTIN,  
Pastor of Chatham Chapel Co.

I have examined to some extent a work, entitled "An Analysis of the Derivative Words in the English Language, by Salem Town," and am free to say, that, in my opinion, he has done more to *simplify* and *reduce to system* the English language than the *most* successful of his contemporaries. Mr. Town has long been favorably known to the public as an able and successful instructor in classical and English literature, distinguished alike for the extent of his researches, and the accuracy of his deductions; and I am persuaded, that in the work now offered to the public, both the foreign and English student will find facilities for the acquisition of an *ACCURATE, THOROUGH, and SYSTEMATIC* acquaintance with language, which cannot be found in any other work of the kind.

E. PHELPS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1836

One of the Secretaries of the A. E. S.

To the above the following gentlemen added their entire concurrence:—

Rev. SAM'L B. WYLIE, D.D., Vice-Provost of the University of Philadelphia.

Rev. GEO. DUFFIELD, Philadelphia.

Rev. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD, Principal of the Academi. Dept. of the University of Pennsylvania.

THOS. MADAM, Assistant.

Rev. J. ATWATER, former President of Dickinson College, Pa.

Rev. THOS. H. SKINNER, D.D., New York.

MR. TOWN—DEAR SIR,

On examination of your "Analysis," I am delighted with the philosophical simplicity of your plan, and impressed with the conviction of the great utility of the work, and deem it of peculiar excellence, as a school book, in two particulars. It provides the best apparatus extant, for *early mental discipline, and for affording, in an interesting and intelligible manner, an early, copious, and practical knowledge of our language.* Every philologist is struck with the number and richness of the sources, whence our language has its existence and its consequent copiousness. Had you, therefore, given us only the definitive meaning of our several affixes and suffixes, which are too often deemed as mere accidental appendages, you would have deserved much of the friends of education. But in addition to this, you have given the student the ability to perceive at once the strict and literal meaning of words, and all their varied shades of signification. If words are the vestments of thought, you have provided the tyro, with a richer and more appropriate variety than can any where else be found. While your work is exactly adapted to our elementary and higher schools, you would confer immense benefit on our literature, by preparing a larger work, &c. I shall, as soon as practicable, introduce your work into my school, and commend its use wherever I can.

Very respectfully, &c.

Rev. CHARLES HENRY ALDEN, A.M.,

Principal of Phila: H. School for Young Ladies.

With the above sentiments, the following gentlemen have expressed their concurrence:—

ABSALOM PETERS, D.D., Cor. Sec., A.H., M.S., New York.

WILLIAM BELDIN, Teacher of Pub. School, No. 2, ditto.

ALEX. PROUDFIT, D.D., Cor. Sec., A.C.S., " ditto.

Extract of a Letter from D. M. Reese, M.D.

DEAR SIR,

From the brief examination of your "Analysis," I should judge it to be admirably adapted for acquiring a knowledge of the philosophy of language; and, moreover, it supplies a desideratum, the absence of which has been long felt, both by teachers and scholars.

It strikes me, the principle on which your book is constructed, is precisely that, for the want of which, so many dunces come forth from our schools. For even after children have been taught to spell and pronounce correctly, they too often exhibit deplorable ignorance, in relation to the meaning of words, which arises from no lack of industry in the teachers, but from a radical defect in the system, which your book is calculated to remove, and for which, I regard it admirably adapted.

Yours, &c.

D. M. REESE

New York, Sept. 12, 1836.

Extract of a letter from Seneca Wood, Esq., Aurora, to Mr. David B. Crane, teacher in Detroit, where, after giving his views of the work, and what he had himself witnessed, closes by saying:—

I believe a child of twelve years of age may in a short period of time obtain a far better and more accurate knowledge of our language than is obtained by many of the graduates of our colleges during their course.

Yours, &c.

SENECA WOOD.

Aurora, May 3, 1836.

Extract of a letter from Mr. C. M. Fay, teacher of Select School, Buffalo. After giving his views generally, says in conclusion:—

The principle upon which it is based, of forming words from their primitives by affixes and prefixes, and making out their derivations from their primitives, modified and changed according to the meaning of the affixes and prefixes, opens so easy and interesting a method of becoming acquainted with the formation and meaning of words, that I have no doubt it will be universally adopted as soon as it is understood.

C. M. FAY,

Teacher of Select School.

March 26, 1836.

MR. TOWN—SIR,

From a cursory view of the above-mentioned work of yours, I am decidedly in favor of your plan, and shall introduce the work into my school as soon as it comes into market.

S. KINGSLEY,

Principal of Buffalo Academy.

BUFFALO, March 26, 1836.

With the above, Mr. C. Fitch, Principal of the Buffalo Female Institute, Mr. J. Whitney, former Teacher, J. Crocker, Esq., and H. Shumway, Esq., fully concur.

I have examined the work, entitled an "Analysis," by Salem Town, A.M., and am fully satisfied it will be found of very great utility in acquiring a ready and correct knowledge of the English language. I shall introduce it without delay into the course of studies of the youth under my care.

N. DODGE,

PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1836. Principal of Harmony Hall Sem. for Young Ladies.

I have critically examined Mr. Town's "Analysis," and concur in the foregoing recommendations. One important advantage, however, of this excellent work seems to have been overlooked, and that is the great advantage to young ladies, in giving them many of the benefits, without the expense of time and labor required for a classical education. In the education of females this work will be regarded as above price.

I. N. SPRAGUE,

Late Pastor of 4th Free Pres. Ch., New York.

We fully concur in the above.

N. E. JOHNSON,

Pastor of 3d Free Pres. Ch., New York.

Rev. C. N. MATTOON.

From C. C. Yates, M.D.

I have examined Mr. Town's "Analysis" so far as to be satisfied of its importance as a school book. The peculiar excellence of the system consists in the happy arrangement and combination of the elementary parts of our language, and a practical application of those principles which are fundamental and common to all other languages, in reducing the most complex derivative words to the entire comprehension of children.

In my view the work presents two considerations of primary importance, the saving of a vast amount of time, labor, and expense, and a speedy acquisition of a thorough knowledge of words.

New York, July 1, 1836.

C. C. YATES.

Having examined Mr. Town's "Analysis," I do most fully concur with Dr. Yates in the opinion of its merits.

JOHN B. SHAW.

Utica, July 6, 1836.

I have cursorily examined Mr. Town's "Analysis," and believe it to be a work eminently adapted to aid the student in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the language.

If the execution in detail be at all equal to the excellence of the plan, and I believe it is so, the author is deserving the patronage and best thanks of the community.

THOS. BUSTICE,

Principal of Acad. and High School, Philadelphia.

Wm.

From the short examination I have been able to give your "Analysis," I unhesitatingly express my opinion, that the work is new, and merits the particular attention of every person engaged in the work of instructing the youth of our country. Among the most important and arduous duties, which teachers have to perform, is, that of successfully teaching the pupil a thorough knowledge and command of language; and it is evident to all, who have had much experience in teaching, that before so great a desideratum can be obtained by the student, a very general knowledge of the true import and meaning of words must be acquired. And I take pleasure in expressing my belief, that your "Analysis" is admirably calculated to facilitate those who properly attend to its principles, in the acquisition of that very important branch of English education; and at the same time greatly diminishing the labor of the instructor.

Having, therefore, received a very favorable impression of the work, from the examination I have given it, I do most cheerfully recommend it to the attention of teachers; and I hope you may receive the patronage of an enlightened public, always due to merit.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. W. KITCHAM,

New York, July 2, 1836.

Prin. of New York Public School, No. 7.

From the New York Evangelist.

*Something that should be in the hands of every Child that can read.* Salem Town's "Analysis" of the derivative words in the English language, is a book worthy the attention of every parent. It should be in every common school, in every academy, and every college in the land. It is an easy, comprehensive view of all the compounded words in use, in the English language.

Albany Gazette.

An "Analysis of the Derivative Words in the English Language," by Salem Town.

This is evidently the work of a deep thinker, who proposes to furnish those not having had a classical education with the means of acquiring a knowledge of derivative words and their component parts. It is a very curious book and one which will repay an attentive perusal. No one who has any curiosity about the principles of our language should be without a copy. The plan is simple, and the results of its adoption are highly satisfactory.

The following literary Gentlemen have given their entire approval and commendation at length, which cannot be added:—C. Morgan, Esq., E. W. Arns, Esq., J. H. Page, Esq., J. H. Clark, Esq., J. Williams, Esq., J. Rogers, and M. H. Mathorn.













